POLITICAL ECONOMY.

SYSTEM OF NATURE.

Of Exports, Imports, and the introduction of Foreign Capital.

The law of property, as it exists in the non-slaveholding States of this Union, is the law of nature and of reason; and every useful improvement in labor-saving machinery is an important benefit to the *laborer* as well as to the whole community. In this present communication our object will be to show, that the introduction of foreign capital, by way of excess of imports over exports, by loans, by sale of bank or other stocks, or by all these methods, is, under certain circumstances and to a certain amount, absolutely indispensable to the growth and prosperity of a new country; and that the objections so frequently urged against it in the sub-Treasury speeches of Messrs. Walker and Buchanan, and the philippics of Messrs. Benton and others, "both in and out of Congress," are void of any just foundation either in reason or in the nature of things. For this purpose it is proper that we first inquire into the true import and meaning of the word *wealth*, as it is applied either to nations or to individuals. It is "a capacity or means for acquiring the necessaries and comforts of life." If we can show that this nation has increased its own capacity, power, or means of "acquiring the necessaries and comforts of life," by importing more than it has exported, and by the introduction of foreign capital, then our position will be fully maintained, and the FALLACY of the doctrine, which formed the groundwork of the said speeches of Messrs. Walker and Buchanan, viz. that in order to attain prosperity a nation should in all cases export more than it imports, will be clearly demonstrated. It is a natural law that in every new country which is rapidly settling and improving its territorial means of "acquiring the necessaries and comforts of life," that the demand for capital to make these improvements should be much greater than in those countries long settled, and whose land is therefore already in a high state of improvement. Therefore, capital will always command a higher price—because it will pay a larger profit in such new countries than in old ones. And hence it is, that ever since the first landing of the Puritans, the imports of the American People have greatly exceeded their exports.

The excess of imports over exports has constituted a large part of the capital with which we have been enabled to reclaim our new lands from a state of nature much more rapidly than we could have done without it; and hence we may perceive one principal cause of the unexampled progress of our country in wealth and population. But, it may be asked, have the immense and constantly accumulating debts thus contracted never been paid? I answer, yes, they have been paid from time to time—principally with money brought over by foreigners and expended in the purchase of some of those newly improved farms, or in the necessaries of life raised on our soil and used for their support, while they were reclaiming other portions of our territory from a state of nature.

But new debts have been constantly contracted as fast as the old ones have been paid, in consequence of the continued demand for capital, caused by the rapid advance of our settlements and cultivation towards the Pacific ocean. These foreign debts have constantly augmented, but in an aggregate ratio not nearly equal to the rising greatness, wealth, and power of our country. The great business of our people, after all, is either the improvement of lands, or subsidiary to that improvement. This nation has been comparatively but for a short time engaged in the cultivation of an immense territorial estate; and though it has made unrivalled progress, yet still most of its land lies waste and unproductive, and it therefore demands additional capital for the and still more capable of affording an annual income commensurate with the wants of its rapidly increasing population; and our people accordingly borrow capital of foreign nations to enable them to progress with the more celerity in the improvement of their lands.

To compel us, therefore, by means of a specie sub-Treasury, a specie currency, or otherwise, to give away at mere nominal prices to foreign nations those hard-earned products of our industry and enterprise, which are necessary to the progressive improvement and cultivation of our own territory, would have much the same ruinous effect as to stop the trade between the States on our seacoast and those of the interior. It would be like compelling an individual to give away or sell at a small price the very articles indispensable to his present subsistence, or the implements required in the pursuit of his trade or avocation. Or it would be like compelling a farmer to sell his produce for less than the actual cost of its production, and leave him at the same time to purchase whatever he wants at the dearest rate. It should always be borne in mind that, as nations are composed of an immense number of individual persons, therefore it is as impossible for a nation as it is for an individual, to grow rich by selling cheap and buying dear. It is perfectly clear that such a process, if persevered in for any length of time, could not fail to render a nation as well as an individual poor indeed! Hence it is evident that the doctrines advocated by Messrs. Buchanan, Walker, and others, that this nation ought to adopt a specie sub-Treasury, or an entire specie currency, in order to compel an unnatural and ruinous exportation of articles indispensable to the growth of our population and the improvement of our territory, is false in theory, destructive in its tendency, and absolutely suicidal in its effects. Widely different—indeed entirely opposite—would be the effect of a discriminating protective tariff—a tariff which should be permanent in its duration—moderate and adapted to the economical wants of the Government in its provisions; because such a tariff would enhance the value of our productive industry compared with that of other nations, by giving us a steady home market in addition to the foreign one, while at the same time it would gradually lessen our necessity for borrowing capital of older nations. But our limits will not at present permit us to traverse the wide field of argument which might be adduced in favor of a moderately protective tariff, and we shall therefore defer its consideration to another number.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

ON THE CURRENCY.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OF NOVEMBER 3.

Accounts from all quarters concur, with respect to the deplorable state of the currency. What passes as money in one place, at the value printed upon the face of it, is at a ruinous depreciation a short distance from its place of issue; and travellers, compelled to receive change in current small notes of the place where they may chance to be, have them rejected at the next stage, even in payment of fare.

Much of the paper in circulation is, no doubt, intrinsically worthless; but even where its ultimate security is unquestionable, it is sometimes at such a discount as to be a heavy drawback on the avails of labor. So, in Baltimore, the bills of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which have for a long time constituted the principal currency of the State of Maryland as well as of the city, are always redeemed by the Corporation of Baltimore, when presented, by stock bearing an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, and the interest has always been punctually paid, semi-annually; yet these bills are at a discount ranging from 12 to 14 per cent. Great excitement exists, and public meetings have been held, committees appointed, negotiations had with the Mayor, banks, and the Railroad Company, but as yet no remedy has been found.

Meantime, the interest on our foreign debt recurs, as the seasons roll round, and still we buy foreign commodities, many of which we could do very well without, which absorb the proceeds of our exports; and hence specie is constantly going abroad at a time when the necessities of the country require a general resumption of specie payments by the banks. Nearly half a million of dollars were shipped to Europe by the Garrick, Liverpool, and Quebec, lately from the port of New York, and it will continue to go just as long as we have any, and it can be remitted cheaper than bills of exchange.

We do not profess to be deeply versed in political economy; but we do profess to believe that nations, like individuals, will be ruined if they persist to spend more than their income, in spite of all the subtleties of politicians or the skill of financiers. And we have made up another opinion, namely, that the wealth of every nation consists in the productive or creative industry it possesses, and which it brings into action by securing to industry employment and adequate reward. To do this, there must be something with which labor can be paid, and which will buy the necessaries of life if used, and may be safely laid by if not immediately wanted. It is of no consequence whether this be paper or coin; all that is required is, that it be of fixed value and current; that is, easily transferable from man to man, and from place to place.

The precious metals are not riches, where labor is not secure of its reward. Spain, with all her mines of precious metals, was the poorest nation in Europe before the revolution in South America. She boasted that the sun never set upon her dominions; yet her gigantic bulk availed her nothing. Mr. Burke compared her, in the British House of Commons, to "a whale, stranded on the sea-shore of Europe." The creative industry of her People was not brought into action; while England, without mines of silver or gold, found the wealth to subsidize Germany, Prussia, and Russia, and ultimately to overthrow the colossal power of Bonaparte, by her money. What we want is, some currency which will pay for labor in agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and the arts. A farm, improved so as to augment its product, has added to the national wealth in a direct ratio to the increased production. A new factory built is all gain to the wealth of the nation; for neither the stones, timber, nor iron of which it is composed were worth anything, intrinsically, until they were used in the structure, or its machinery. It is a creation by human industry, mental and corporeal; and so with every useful thing to which productive industry is applied. Let our statesmen contrive some means by which the industry of the country can be brought into profitable employment, and they will have done their whole duty as regards a circulating medium. Short of this the country will not and ought not to be satisfied, whatever party be in the ascendent; and, if this be done, for ourself, we do not care a farthing what party triumphs.

HOME INDUSTRY, NEW YORK CONVENTION, &c.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

The friends of domestic industry, as represented by twelve States of the Union, held a Convention in New York in October, and, among other things, adopted sundry resolutions calling the attention of the People of the United States to the present condition of affairs, and most truly and justly ascribing much of the distress of the country to the one-sided and disastrous policy which admits a almost unrestricted importation of foreign mer(except at enormous duties) against our own productions. This Convention was not formed exclusively of manufacturers, but of all the industrious classes and of all political parties combined, and among the names we find prominent the former Secretary of the Navy, Governor DICKERSON, of New Jersey, one of the most uncompromising Locofocos in the Union. The proceedings of the Convention seem to have had a most startling effect upon the nerves of that great political economist, the Editor of the Enquirer. He breaks out into the following thrilling exclamation! "Friends of free trade and of the true principles of the Constitution, look out for breakers!" and winds up with the following solemn premonition: "We warn the South again. Look at the movements of the next Congress. There are breakers ahead!"

Are we never to be done with this everlasting nonsense about free trade and the tariff? Will the Enquirer, or Professor Dew, or the Hon. Mr. Hunter, be so kind and obliging as to inform us what they mean by free trade? Can any trade between nations be said to be free which is not reciprocal? Is that free trade which shuts the United States out of foreign ports, and gives to foreigners a free admission into our own at low duties, thereby virtually surrendering to them the monopoly of our markets and fatally paralyzing our own domestic industry? We can tell the advocates of that silly doctrine of free trade that there is a large majority of the American people who scorn and detest it as a miserable humbug; and when the question is fully and fairly presented before them, whether American industry shall fall prostrate and paralyzed before British industry, they will, as with the might and power of a strong man, resolve that the Union itself shall not hold together at such an enormous and desolating sacrifice. There are breakers ahead, indeed; but we shall see who it is and what class of opinions are likely to be shipwrecked.

The Enquirer publishes some of the resolutions of the Convention, and among them the following, to which the Editor subjoins in italics and in parenthesis (*what humbuggery!*)

"*Resolved*, That the establishment and preservation of a sound currency can only be promoted by a steady security to domestic industry, and any system of currency not secured from violent changes is liable to paralyze industry, prostrate trade and confidence, and subject the country to revulsions imminently dangerous to our welfare."

Now, according to our humble conceptions, every line of this resolution is indisputably true; and we should really be highly gratified to know by what process of reasoning the Enquirer has arrived at the conclusion that it is not true, but, on the contrary, is all humbuggery? The United States is indebted to Europe about two hundred millions of dollars, the annual interest on which must be paid either in the products of the country or in specie: now if, in addition to this constant drain, our imports shall continue to exceed the exports, as they have hitherto done, with rare exceptions, then the large exportation of specie is inevitable. A large subtraction of the precious metals from the banks (supposing them to have resumed specie payments) must be attended, unavoidably, by one of two consequences—suspension again, or a ruinous curtailment, which will again, as it always has done, bring suffering and distress upon all classes.

We hope that Congress will take up the question of the revision of the tariff early at the next session, and, in defiance of all the silly abstractions of designing politicians—and in spite, too, of all the threatened breakers ahead—that they will fearlessly discharge their duty to the country.

TO TEACHERS.—For sale, a quantity of School Desks. Apply to S. L. N., through the Post Office.
nov 6—3tep

LAND DISTRIBUTION BILL, PUBLIC FAITH, &c.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

Our readers must excuse a recurrence to this subject, owing to its vital importance. There is no question that a vigorous effort will be made by the Locofoco party in every quarter of the Union to procure its repeal, if possible; and, should a majority of the two Houses of Congress yield to the clamors of faction, we apprehend that the President's conscience will not drive him to the Veto. We have said frequently, and repeat it, that it is not among the least of the benefits conferred by the Distribution law, that it will enable most of the States who have incurred heavy debts in Europe to provide more efficiently for the payment of the interest on those debts, which, in some instances, has been shamefully withheld. On the great importance and necessity of each State, as well as the United States, preserving inviolate the public faith, and observing with scrupulous honor all foreign as well as domestic engagements, there ought not to be the slightest difference of opinion.

We cannot, however, close our eyes to certain significant signs, and to certain disgraceful transactions which have recently attracted public attention. It was but the other day that the unprincipled organ of ultra Locofocoism, the Globe, assigned as a reason for its vindictive opposition to the Land law, that the proceeds of sales would fall into the hands of British capitalists, meaning thereby that the States would be enabled to discharge their obligations to English creditors. This infamous sentiment was promptly copied into the Enquirer of this city, not only without disapprobation expressed, but in a way which would lead the public to infer that the doctrine was not abhorrent to the Editor's mind.

In Maryland, we have seen that, in order to preserve unsullied the honour of that gallant State, the last Whig Legislature imposed very high taxes to meet engagements contracted by their Locofoco predecessors, and we have also seen, with the blush of shame tingling on our cheeks, that, on this very question of necessary taxation, the Whigs have surrendered the citadel to the enemy. The tax law, we presume, will be repealed by the now Legislature, and the honour of the State trampled in the dust. It would seem, also, from some accounts from Florida, that the people have decided at the late election, by a large majority, that the bonds of the Territory given for borrowed money shall not be paid. The conduct of Gov. McNutt, of Mississippi, in recommending to the Legislature of that State to disregard its solemn engagements, is too notorious to require further notice. Suffice it to say, the atrocious doctrines promulgated in certain quarters, and the disreputable course of some members of the Union, have given a stab to American credit in Europe, certainly in England. Our State stocks are a drug in the London market; and it appears that the rich bankers of that city have even refused to touch the twelve million loan authorized by the Extra Session of Congress. Two or three scabby sheep in the fold of the Union have, in the eyes of foreigners, at least, contaminated the whole flock. Nor is this wonderful. John Bull is not quite astute enough to comprehend our endless controversies about State sovereignty. He does not see, for example, how one member of the Union can make war upon her Majesty's Canadian subjects, and take cognizance of a case which, if the issue had been different, might have embroiled the two nations in war; nor can he perceive how one State can be guilty of the infamy of repudiating its bonds without involving in some degree the reputation of the whole Confederacy. The execrable cry of *Repeal*, which ran through the Locofoco ranks on the prospect of the passage of the Bank bill, contributed, we have no doubt, to the distrust which has been excited in Europe in regard to our institutions and national character; for, if it be lawful to repeal a bank charter, on the faith of which private the Legislature to contract a debt and a subsequent one to refuse its payment. It is time for such of the American People as have really any regard for their country's reputation, to reflect calmly and considerately on this subject. If we do not desire to become the scorn and contempt of Christendom, we must fasten our eyes on those around us, who, by their advice and influence, or by the propagation of their infamous doctrines, would bring upon the American name the foul reproach of dishonor.

We repeat, that in the critical circumstances of our country, brought about by the unholy war against the currency, which has been waged for years past under the black banner of Locofocoism, we regard the Land Distribution law as a Godsend—as an angel of relief to the trembling condition and frail integrity of public credit; and we regard those who are in favor of its repeal either as strange examples of human perverseness, or as deep adepts in political knavery. As to those who pretend to think that the law is unconstitutional, there is no other remedy for such that we know of than thorough shaving and blistering, and a few months residence at Staunton.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION,
By Edward S. Wright, Georgetown.

THE following valuable *Real Estate* will be sold at public auction on Wednesday, the 10th day of November inst., at 12 o'clock M., at Mrs. Lang's long room, in Georgetown.

Plats of the property can be seen at the warehouse of W. Smith, Esq., and on the day of sale.

Description of Property.

Part of Friendship, Lot No 3, containing 27 acres, of which about 7 acres is fine wood and timber. Upon this lot are the buildings lately occupied by Mr. David Shoemaker, at present by Mr. Williams. Much of the cleared land has been cultivated as a market garden; it lies within half a mile from Tenallytown, and near the River Turnpike.

Lot No. 1 contains 27½ acres, of which 5 acres are in wood and timber. It binds on the River Turnpike, a short distance beyond Tenallytown.

Lot No. 2 contains 26 acres, of which about 14 acres are in wood. It binds on the turnpike, and adjoining No. 1.

Lot No. 6 contains about 60 acres of superior wood upon its original fine soil, and 15 acres of good clear land. It lies immediately north of Delearite, the residence of W. B. Thompson, Esq., and distant from Georgetown 3 to 4 miles.

Part of Alliance, Lot No. 1, contains 33½ acres, the greater part being in wood.

Lot No. 2 contains 33½ acres, two thirds of which are in Wood.

Lot No. 3 contains 34 acres, of which more than one-half is in wood. Upon this lot are the buildings now occupied by Mr. Paxton.

Lot No. 4 contains 23½ acres, more than half in wood.

All of these lots front from 30 to 53 perches on the Western boundary of Georgetown, and nearly adjacent to the Frederick-town Turnpike Road.

Also, Lot No. 6, containing 16¾ acres, lies in the rear of No. 4, and binds on the Ridge Road.

Lot No. 8 contains about 22 acres, and lies immediately adjoining the south line of Col. Pyle's farm, and fronting on the Fredericktown Road. It is covered with a young growth of wood.

Lot No. 7 contains about 21 acres. It adjoins No. 6, and between it and the land of William Becraft; it is also covered with a similar growth of wood.

Terms of sale: One third of the purchase money in cash; upon the residue a liberal credit of 1, 2, and 3 years will be allowed, the punctual payments thereof being satisfactorily secured, together with the interest, payable semi-annually.

EDWD. S. WRIGHT,
Auctioneer.

nov 4—dif

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, ON PENNSYLVANIA avenue, near the President's House, for sale at auction.—Will be sold to the highest bidder, positively without reserve, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at half past 4 o'clock P M on the premises, two lots in Square 166, numbered on plat of subdivision 4 and 5. They will be sold separately or together, as may be desired.

These lots form together a front on the avenue of about 60 feet, with a medium depth of about 115; number 4 is contiguous to a 12 feet alley, opening from the avenue; and both are bounded by a 20 feet alley in the rear, which separates them from the house and grounds occupied by the late Secretary of War, Mr. Poinsett, and now by Major Kearney.

The above lots being near the President's House, the great public offices, and other prominent residences, are beautifully located for private residence or for active business. They have been in request as a site for a new hotel, none yet being established in that part of the city, and other adjoining ground for enlargement being, it is believed, attainable if desired.

Terms: 20 per cent. on the purchase money in hand; one-half of the balance on the 20th of December; and the residue on the 1st of June next, secured by note and mortgage with interest.

DYER & WRIGHT,
Auctioneers.

nov 4—eo[illegible]

LETTER FROM GENERAL SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 25, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: I have lately had the honor to receive many letters from as many different States, each propounding, on the part of the writer and his neighbor, nearly the same political interrogatories—to which answers are requested.

The scope of the inquiries is a flattering proof of the interest that some of my countrymen take in the opinions that I have formed on certain great principles of abiding importance to the success of our systems of government; and as I have nothing to conceal, if nothing of value to communicate, I shall at once, without policy or reserve, and in the form of a circular, comply with their several requests.

Party Politics.—Although from early manhood I have, by the profession of arms in the defence of my country, been thrown out of the arena of party politics, yet I have never ceased to be an attentive observer of public events, and thus, I believe, there has scarcely been a discussion of moment in Congress, within my time, on which I did not form, and modestly but firmly express, a passing opinion.

A mere youth, I felt the liveliest joy when the alien and sedition laws expired in the triumph of Mr. JEFFERSON. From 1806 I was old enough, by speech and pen, to call for a prompt and energetic redress of our wrongs suffered from Great Britain, under her Orders in Council, the attack on the Chesapeake frigate, and long-continued impressment of our seamen; and when the war of 1812 at length came, I was among the first and longest in the presence of the foe. The insults received from the French Directory—their depredations on our commerce, renewed under Napoleon's decrees (Berlin and Milan) which followed the British Orders in Council, also largely shared in my indignant reprobation.

The Administrations of Mr. MADISON and Mr. MONROE, like that of Mr. JEFFERSON, had in their respective periods, my humble but hearty approbation, and I have since censured nothing in either but the sale of a part and the dismantling of the remainder of our Navy; the gun-boat system of defence that followed, and the indefinite embargo, which, crippling us for war, by destroying our commerce and finances, and oppressing agriculture, was long continued without redressing one outrage from abroad.

I give this little sketch of the growth of my party feelings or opinions—unimportant, perhaps, except to myself and a few partial friends—to show that, if I have never been a Federalist, in any party sense of the term, so neither have I been a Jacobin, an *impracticable*, or abstractionist, in any sense whatever, but always an old fashioned Republican, devoted to the support of law and order, a Democratic Whig just as all my family had been Whigs in the great struggle for national freedom and independence.

The Judiciary.—From an early and long continued study of elementary law, my mind has ever been imbued with deep reverence for the Bench, State and Federal—an independent department in our system of government, and which, holding neither the purse to corrupt nor the sword to terrify, addresses itself only, with the mild force of persuasive reason, to the intelligence and virtue of the whole community. By the Federal Constitution every possible safeguard is provided to shield its Judiciary against fleeting prejudice, political rancor, and party dependence, to which legislators and the Executive are unavoidably, directly, and constantly exposed. Hence, "to the one Supreme Court" is wisely extended, by "appellate jurisdiction," "all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority."

Looking to this express provision, I have always held that when a doubtful question, arising under the Constitution itself, the supreme law of the land, under an act of Congress or a treaty, has once been solemnly adjudicated by that court the *principle* of the decision ought to be taken by all as definitively settled, unless, indeed, it be upon a re-hearing before the same tribunal. This appears to me too clear for disputation; for the court is not only declared to be *supreme*, and hence there can be no bench beyond it; but to Congress is only given the power to constitute *inferior* tribunals. By appeals to the Supreme Court, a settlement was intended to be reached, and anarchy, through a long distraction of the public mind on great questions of Legislative and Executive power, thus rendered impossible. Practically, therefore, for the People, and especially their functionaries, to deny, disturb, or impugn principles thus constitutionally established, strikes me as of evil example, if not of a direct revolutionary tendency, except, indeed, in the case of a judicial decision enlarging power and against liberty, and any dangerous error of this sort can be always easily corrected (and should only be corrected) by an amendment of the Constitution. In one of law or the executive, but that, particularly if of the nature other than the Constitution, are yet more readily corrected by amendatory or declaratory acts of Congress.

The Executive Veto.—This, by the framers of the Constitution, could only have been designed, 1. To enable the President to defend his own rightful powers against usurpations on the part of Congress; 2. To enable him to forbid other legislative infractions of the Constitution; and, 3. To guard the country against other acts of hasty or violent legislation.

It is hardly possible to conceive a case under the first or second of these heads against which the Judiciary—the balance-wheel of the system—does not afford, of itself, all the security that the People can require.

But, without the protection of either the Bench or the Veto, would the Executive Department (become so super-judicial of late years) be too weak to fulfil the strictly executive functions for which it was more particularly created? Or, rather, would not that department still be the most powerful for evil in the Government?

The President is, under the checks of the Constitution and law, rightfully invested with the power of the sword, and he has again and again had that of the purse also. The Houses of Congress, it is true, lay taxes, fix imposts, and regulate the sales of the public domain; but it is he (through his agents) who handles the proceeds. From 1833 to 1836, (to say nothing of the present,) he alone nominated and dismissed all the agents who *kept*, as well as those who collected, distributed, and disbursed the public revenue. The apothegm, *Make us your executor, we care not who are your legislators*, has a frightful application to such small agents and the immense treasure that passes annually through their hands!

The rapid increase and spread of population, the growth of national wealth, the amount of revenue collected and disbursed, the new relations (by the extension of commerce) with foreign countries, the additional appointments at home and abroad; the number and value of contracts—all constantly and necessarily on the increase, a general decay in morals, perhaps as great in Congress as elsewhere, the habit that we have seen prevail during several Presidential terms, of filling public offices with little or no regard to moral standing, have, taken together, already opened to the head of the Government elements of power and corruption which it was impossible for the framers and adopters of the Constitution to foresee or to conceive. Who, at that distant day, for example, ever dreamed of the spectacle which has recently disgusted every honest citizen, of postmasters, mail contractors, mail agents, and census-takers, covering the land with Government pamphlets, handbills, and extra gazettes, sufficient (if read) to sap the morals, public and private, of an entire generation?—of the custom house mercenaries in the large cities, living on the Public, neglecting every duty for party meetings and the polls, and rendering to Power the most bribe-worthy services?—of District Attorneys and Collectors, rambling missionaries, defending every abuse of office—their own the most indecent—in order to maintain power in the hands of their patron? All who have reflected on the foregoing facts must be ready to affirm that *Executive patronage* "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."

I hope, then, by an early amendment of the Constitution, to see a reduction of the President's veto. The *regulation* of patronage would properly follow.

There can be no good reason why the veto should not be overcome by a bare majority in each House of Congress of all the members elected to it—say, for the benefit of reflection, at the end of ten days from the return of the bill. An amendment to this effect would still leave the President, the general representative of every State and district, armed with the votes of all the members absent at the moment from the respective Houses, and there will always be some members absent from both.

Relation in office.—The inquiry under this head is not definite in any letter before me. It, however, is presumed to refer, 1st, to Governors and Secretaries of Territories, and *some* of the judges therein, district attorneys, collectors, surveyors and naval officers of the customs, marshals, postmasters, whose commissions amount to a thousand dollars per annum, navy agents, registers and receivers of land offices, surveyors general of lands, and Indian agents, all of whom are by law appointed for a term of four years, but subject, by express enactment, (except the judges,) to be removed at pleasure. 2d. To a high class of civil officers (next to the chiefs) in the Executive Departments at Washington, other high functionaries foreign ministers, secretaries of legation and consuls, postmasters, whose commissions amount to less than a thousand dollars per annum, superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian sub-agents, &c. all appointed without limitation as to term, yet subject in practice not by *express* law, to be also removed at pleasure. And, 3d, to the assistants allowed by law to very many of the principals included above—which assistants are generally called clerks—some of them deputies, appraisers, weighers, gaugers, sub-inspectors, storekeepers, light-housekeepers, &c., all appointed, and subject to removal, as under the second head.

I am asked, whether (in my poor opinion) all those functionaries, amounting to many thousands, or any of them, ought to be periodically superseded by original appointments? If yes, when? And if in part only, which?

We have seen that a great number of offices are filled for a term of years, and some without any limitation as to term. I, however can draw no line of just distinction between the claims of the two classes upon the favor of country or Government.

Premising that regular periodical changes in the subordinate servants of the country, merely for the sake of change, would necessarily swell Executive patronage, already too much swollen, I am obliged to add that I more than doubt on other grounds the policy and justice of such changes. 1. Because, for the able and prompt execution of public business, much official experience, in a great number of particular stations, is known to be necessary. 2. Because many office-holders, appointed under even reckless administrations, (such as we have seen,) will always, after a time, be found of tried integrity and of equal industry and abilities. 3. Because, again, some may be found in a state of honorable poverty, the result no less of stern integrity than of a long and exclusive devotion to the interests of the public; and, 4. Because, to remove such servants, or not to re-appoint them at the end of a term, would not only discourage successors in a faithful discharge of duty, but could not fail to outrage the moral sense of entire communities. I speak on this head from what I witnessed, in 1829–'30, of the cruel experiment on a large scale, then made upon the sensibilities of the country, and the mischiefs to the public interests which early ensued.

What I would, therefore, humbly advise is this: To turn out, not only on a change of President, but in any and every week of the year, all officeholders known to be deficient in either honesty, capacity, or fidelity, and to appoint in their stead men known to possess those qualities. Without an anxious attention to this rule, a Government of the People, resting on virtue and intelligence, cannot long be successfully maintained; for a blind or vicious distribution of enormous patronage would soon, by the force of the highest example, beat down all that is taught in the church, the school-house, and the college.

One Presidential Term.—Of the eight Chief Magistrates that preceded Gen. HARRISON—whom a nation yet mourns—the first, third, fourth, fifth, and seventh presided over the Union, respectively, two successive terms; the other three but four years each; and every one of the eight, *whilst in office*, became a candidate for a second term.

I consider the sublime example set by the *Father of his Country* in declining a third election, which has been duly followed by four popular Presidents, and would no doubt have been observed with equal good faith by the other three, under like circumstances—as establishing a barrier against a *third* term, as impassable as if it were embodied in the Constitution itself. But I do not consider it respectful to the People, nor otherwise proper in a candidate to solicit favor on a *pledge* that, if elected, he will not accept a second nomination. It looks too much like a bargain tendered to other aspirants—*yield to me now; I shall soon be out of your way*—too much like the interest that sometimes governs the Cardinals in the choice of a Pope—many voting for themselves first and, if without success, finally for the most superannuated, in order that the election may the sooner come round again. I am, however, in favor of an amendment of the Constitution, in one of the forms prescribed, declaring that no citizen shall be eligible to a re-election to the Presidency, and also of an extension of the term to that of a Senator—a period of six years.

Agency of the President in legislation.—I am persuaded that this should be strictly limited. 1. To the veto, qualified as suggested above; 2. To the command of the Constitution—"he shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; and, 3. To furnishing, through the appropriate Executive Departments, such details for bills as any committee of either House of Congress may specially call for.

Leading measures of the late extra session of Congress.—I been given in favor of the land distribution bill, the bankrupt bill, and the second bill for creating a fiscal corporation—having long been under a conviction that in peace as in war something efficient, in the nature of a Bank of the United States, is not only "necessary and proper," but indispensable to the successful operations of the Treasury, as well as to many of the wants of our commerce and currency.

Secret or oath bound societies.—I have not been a member of a masonic lodge in thirty odd years, nor a visiter of any lodge since, except once, now more than sixteen years ago. There are, at many academies and colleges, as is well known, associations of students, tutors, and professors for purely literary purposes, and their meetings, generally, for aught that I know, may be secret. Twenty-eight years ago, I was once present with such an association, and never since, and I have, within five years, received many flattering notices of my having been enrolled as an honorary member of as many such associations. I am sorry to be reminded that, by some strange neglect, I have failed to accept one of those honorable distinctions.

Finally, I am asked *If nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, would you accept the nomination?* I beg leave respectfully to reply, yes; provided that I be not required to renounce any principle professed above. My principles are convictions.

Hoping that you, who have done me the honor to invite this general reply, may, with the millions, be enabled in a year or two to fix on some other citizen as your candidate more worthy, and, therefore, more likely to conciliate the majority of the popular suffrages,

I remain, gentlemen, your friend and fellow citizen,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

PHRENOLOGICAL OFFICE of Dr. S. BERNIS, (from Paris,) on Pennsylvania avenue, nearly opposite Brown's and Gadsby's Hotels, at Mrs. Middleton's.

Examinations of the head, with descriptions of character and talents, can be obtained at every hour in the day and the evening. Children's heads examined, with regard to their capacities, education, and qualifications for business or professions, at half price. The object and use of Phrenology is to make each individual acquainted with all the powers of his mind, so that he may be able more judiciously to choose a profession, avocation, or business, to which he is naturally adapted, to enable parents to judge of the proper education of their children, &c. nov 6—dif

N. B. Ladies and Parties visited, if desired, at their residence.

DR. F. HALL'S LECTURES on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, to be given for the benefit of ladies and gentlemen, citizens and residents of Washington, will commence on Saturday, the 13th instant, and 5 o'clock P. M. They will be delivered in the chemical room of the Medical College on Tuesday and Saturday of each week. The number of lectures will not be less than thirty—the last two will be on the subject of Geology.

Terms: $5 for a single person; $9 for two; and $12 for three, or more from the same family. Admittance to a single lecture 25 cents.

Those individuals who design to be present, and who can, without inconvenience, are requested to call at Dr. Hall's room, in the Medical College, and receive their tickets, previously to the evening of the first lecture. nov 6—d7if

CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE.—HUGH SMITH & CO., Alexandria, have lately imported direct from Liverpool their fall supply of Ware, consisting of 210 crates and hogsheads of China and Earthenware. This ware, from the best manufacturers, together with their previous large stock, they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

Dinner Sets of white stone China, granite China, blue stone China, and blue printed
Tea Sets—gilt, white and fancy, French and English
Toilet Sets, in handsome variety
Cast iron, best English gilted, Britannia, &c.
Britannia Tea Sets, Dixon & Son's best English
Rich cut and plain Glass, every article, French, English, and American
Astral and Hall Lamps
Stoneware of an excellent quality
Pipes in boxes
Window Glass, every size.
oct 23—eo2m

FOR SALE, two brick Houses, two stories high, each containing six good rooms, with cellars, and a pump of excellent water near them. The lots front 125 feet on 4½ street, and 75 feet on N street, south. They have good tenants, and will be sold low, yielding an interest of from twelve to fifteen per cent. on the purchase money, a part only of which will be required to be paid down. Inquire of Dyer & Wright. sept 1—eotif

$1,000 will be taken for the above property.

BACON, &c.—A Rare Chance.—I have on hand about 6,000 lbs. excellent Shoulders and Sides and a variety of Groceries, which I will sell for cash in large and small quantities, remarkably cheap, *and receive Railroad money at par in payment.*

I will sell Bacon at as low a price as it can be purchased for in the District. Call and try. JAMES E. GIVEN,
nov 4—eo3if Between the Railroad Depot and Capitol.

EXTRACTS FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS,

RECEIVED FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

EXPORTATION OF MACHINERY.—The select committee of the House of Commons, lately appointed to inquire into the operation of the existing laws affecting the exportation of machinery, have just published their second report to the House. This report is much too long to allow of any detailed reference to it, but we subjoin the final recommendation of the committee on the subject, which is to the following effect, viz: "That, considering that machinery is the only product of British industry upon the export of which restraints are placed, the committee recommend that the law prohibiting the export of machinery should be repealed, and the trade of machine making be placed upon the same footing as other departments of British industry."

Since the time of Queen Anne there have been in England three great mutations of party power, and three long periods—for we do not reckon the short administrations which occasionally intervened—during which the principles of the two great factions in the state were continuously dominant. In 1714, at the accession of the present royal family, the Whigs came into power, and found the nation encumbered with an annual charge of £3,357,358 interest upon the national debt. The Whig rule continued for 48 years, and when, in 1762, the Tories succeeded they found that the annual public burden amounted to £4,860,821. The Tories continued, with short intervals, in power for 68 years, and when, in 1830, the Whigs returned, they found that the interest upon the national debt had increased to £29,118,858. Since then, with one short interruption, the Whigs have held the Government for 11 years.

A letter from Munich informs us that the celebrated Bavarian sculptor Stigelmayer has brought to such a pitch of perfection his galvanic plastic process that its effects would be deemed fabulous were they not publicly exhibited in the museum of the Society of Arts. In the space of two or three hours, colossal statues in plaster are covered with a coat of copper, which takes with the greatest accuracy the most minute and delicate touches, giving the whole all the appearance and solidity of the finest casts in bronze. M. Stigelmayer has also applied his process to the smallest objects, as flowers, plants, and even insects, bringing them out with such accuracy that they seem to have been executed by the hands of the most skilful artists.—*Literary Gazette.*

THE GOODWIN SANDS.—The Lords of the Admiralty and the Board of Trinity House have finally arranged with Mr. W. Bush, the engineer, that the cast iron casson which he has now nearly completed at Deal, will, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., be floated to its birth on the northeast end of the Goodwin Sands; it will be sunk and firmly fixed to the chalk rock, which Mr. Bush calculates on finding about 30 feet below the surface of the sand. The casson will then form a base upon which a lofty column of stone will be raised, surmounted with a light, and, from its position and general usefulness to all maritime countries, will be called "The Light of all Nations," which will be inscribed on the column. This new Goodwin light is not only designed as a beacon to warn the mariner off these sands, which have been so fatal to thousands, but also it is intended as a guide from the North sea through a swatchway hitherto from its danger impracticable. This channel is about half a mile wide, and leads into a capacious bay within the Goodwyn, having from 30 to 40 feet water, and being sheltered from every quarter, ships will there ride with safety in all weathers.—*Kent Herald.*

It is understood that the policy to be pursued in China by Sir Henry Pottinger, the new Plenipotentiary to China, and Admiral Sir W. Parker, the commandant of the forces, is, as nearly as possible the reverse of that which has been hitherto acted upon, and with such signal ill success. A strict blockade of the whole of the southern and western coast is immediately to be put in force, the mouth of the great river is to be effectually guarded, and the utmost care is to be taken to avoid unnecessarily irritating the natives, who, from the first, have appeared to be favorably disposed. The island of Amoy, of which a very promising description is given, will, it is said, be occupied, as soon as the dispositions for the blockade are completed; and from its position, deeply embayed as the main land, and nearly opposite to the island of Formosa, it is expected that it will be an excellent exchange for the pestilential Chusan.—*Times.*

PROTESTANT SISTERS OF CHARITY.—This society, of recent origin, has lately had the high honor conferred on it of the patronage of the Queen Dowager, who has kindly consented to become a subscriber, and to allow her name to appear as a patroness of the institution, which is now supported by a great number of ladies and gentlemen of distinction. The present station of the society is in Raven Row, Mile End, where a home is provided for the sisters when unemployed as nurses, after they have passed through a probationary course at the public hospitals, and their moral and religious character is approved of by a committee of ladies. The objects of this the society are to provide experienced nurses for the sick, of trustworthy reputation, and, when unengaged by those who can pay for their services, they are engaged in visiting the sick poor in their neighborhood, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Champneys, the rector of Whitechapel. They are engaged by the society for a term of three or five years, and are paid weekly, whether employed or not, as well as provided with suitable clothing. It is intended to erect a building for them to retire to in their old age, when no longer able to perform the arduous duties of their profession, where they are to be supported at the expense of the society.

NEW STEAMBOAT PROPELLER.—We had an opportunity of going from Waterloo Bridge to Putney in the *Firefly*, a model steamboat, propelled on the principle first introduced by Captain Ericsson. The inventor and engineer, who is also the proprietor, Mr. Wartner, a pupil of Messrs. Braithwaite and Milner, of the New Road, was on board and afforded us the following information. The engine, boiler, &c. have been made entirely with his own hands. The boat is twenty two feet long and four feet nine inches broad; the propeller is placed in the stern of the boat, and is horizontal. It is twenty-two inches in diameter, consists of six floats 8½ inches broad, forming a section of a six threaded screw, and makes two hundred revolutions in a minute, beyond it is a false sternpost, to which the rudder is attached. There are two engines, of nearly two horse power. The cylinders are oscillating, three inches each in diameter, and six inches long. The contrivance for forcing the steam into the cylinders and the slide motion are new and ingenious. The boiler sustains a pressure of sixty pounds to the square inch. The weight of the engine and boiler, filled with twenty-one gallons of water, is about nine hundred and sixty four pounds, and the tonnage of the boat nearly 200 cwt. It has been running experimental trips on an average of four times a week since March last, and has travelled during that period over a space of two thousand miles, without requiring repairs. The advantages which this description of propeller possesses over the common steamboat paddles are—first, its being under water, and therefore, in case of vessels of war fitted up with it, and going into action, the enemy's shot cannot affect it. It is cheaper and less cumbersome than the common paddle, and does not spoil the symmetry of the vessel. Captain Ericsson, who invented this propeller, offered his invention to the late Government, but it was refused. The consequence was, that he went to America, where he is now superintending the building of a frigate of one thousand horse power, to be fitted up with this propeller. We omitted to say that the speed of the *Firefly* was from eight to nine miles the hour.—*Times.*

The *Courrier Français*, discussing the American elevation of their tariff, mentions that the trade between France and the United States has doubled since 1827. It reminds its countrymen that the Americans keep 15,000 silk-looms in employ in Lyons. It, therefore, deprecates the reprisals threatened by M. Baudin, and says:

"We must not reply to an impolitic measure by a measure which would be still more impolitic. Because the United States impose a duty of twenty per cent. upon our silks and upon the articles of Paris manufacture, and increase the already excessive duties upon our wines, are we to shut out their cotton and tobacco? We must not forget that, if our exports consist principally of manufactured goods, the exports of the United States consist principally of raw materials necessary for manufactures. By raising the duty upon cotton we should but aggravate the position of our manufacturers and make it still more difficult for them to compete with foreign manufacturers. It has been said that we ought to withdraw from the United States the advantages secured to them in our ports by the convention of 1822. But there is reciprocity in these advantages. Our vessels enjoy in the ports of the United States the same favor as we grant to American vessels, and there is still a protection of twenty five francs per ton for our flag. The true policy of the Government is not to close our ports to the merchandise and ships of the United States, but to encourage elsewhere, in Brazil for instance, and in Algeria, the production of cotton of which the Americans have now a monopoly. As to our maritime commerce, it depends on our shipowners to carry on a vigorous competition with the vessels of the United States for the transport of cotton. They have only to follow the example of some merchants of Havre, who, by constructing vessels of greater tonnage, have been able to reduce the charge for freight. In this way we could easily wait until experience should convince the United States of the fault which they had committed."

In relation to the same subject, the *Federal* of Geneva has the following observations:

"This measure is of great interest to Switzerland, which on an average exports to the United States manufactured silks, chiefly from the cantons of Zurich and Bale, to the value of 12,000,000 francs annually. These silks are embarked at Havre, and are received in America as French produce. The news that this merchandise was to be charged with a duty of twenty per cent., and that, contrary to all usage, this new law was to be carried into execution almost as soon as it was passed, has produced a disastrous effect on our trade. Our commerce and industry is thus threatened with the loss of one of its greatest markets, and it is a new burden on our trade and manufactures without relief to any other."

A late French paper says: "A new mode of communication at sea, by a trumpet called the Telephone, or far sounding system, invented by M. Sudre, instead of the ordinary system of signals, has recently been tried by the squadron of Admiral Hugon, and found to answer completely. The sound may, it is said, be heard distinctly, in favorable weather, at a distance of 2,200 toises—about two and a half English miles."

SCHOOL BOOKS, a large assortment, for sale at FARNHAM'S, corner of 11th street and Penn. avenue.

National Intelligencer.

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PUBLISHED BY GALES & SEATON,
THREE TIMES A WEEK.

Price—For a year, six dollars—For six months, four dollars.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1841.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The notice which our last paper contained of the New York election, will have prepared our readers for the signal defeat which the Whig party have sustained. The annexed statements, compiled by the Baltimore Patriot, comprise as many particulars as our readers will care to have of a contest which has resulted in so mortifying a manner.

New York Election.—The Eastern mail this morning brings us returns of the election in New York from a great portion of the State, and they are disastrous enough. Locofocoism has swept over the State, carrying almost every thing before it, leaving but here and there a Whig county, which may serve as beacon-lights to lead the Whigs to victory in another contest.

In the city of New York the result is more favorable to the Whigs than in any other portion of the State, owing to division in the ranks of the Locofocos, growing out of various causes. There were, we believe, as many as five tickets run: 1. The regular Whig ticket. 2. The regular Tammany ticket. 3. The Abolition ticket. 4. The Union ticket. And 5th, the Carroll Hall, or Catholic ticket. On this last named ticket were run ten of the regular Locofoco candidates for the Assembly, and three new ones and two new Senators. This ticket was nominated at a meeting held at Carroll Hall, at which Bishop Hughes, one of the Catholic Bishops, attended and addressed the meeting. Their object is to obtain some alteration in the disposition of the Common School fund, by which a part of it might be applied to the education of the children of Roman Catholics in schools managed by themselves. This meeting, and the fact that Bishop Hughes had addressed it, caused considerable excitement in New York, and led to the formation of the Union ticket, on which were run one of the Whig and one of the Locofoco Senators, and about half of each of the same tickets for Assembly, and who are all alleged to be opposed to the views of the Catholics, though three of them were on the Carroll Hall ticket. The effect of running all these tickets is the election of the two Senators—Franklin, (Whig,) and Varian, (Locofoco,)—run on the Union ticket, and the ten Assemblymen run on the Tammany and Carroll Hall tickets, and three Whigs, who were also on the Union ticket.

The Senate consists of thirty-two members, who are divided into four classes, elected from eight districts, one each year, and hold their seats for four years. Of those whose terms have not expired 13 are Whigs and 9 Locofocos, and two resigned—one in the 1st district, and one in the 7th. The Whigs have elected one of the Senators in the 1st, and have probably elected one in the 8th, though there were two Whig candidates running against one Locofoco. The rest are all expected to be Locofoco; and if so, the next Senate will stand 15 Whigs to 17 Locofocos—giving the latter a majority of two.

Assembly.—Returns, [illegible] elect 23 Whigs and 82 Locofocos, leaving 13 to be heard from. The Locofocos of course have an overwhelming majority on joint ballot.

Mr. Granger, late Postmaster General, has been elected to Congress from the 26th district of New York, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Greig. So large had been the Locofoco majorities in other parts of the State, that we began to be apprehensive even of Mr Granger's defeat; but we are happy to find that the Whigs turned out sufficiently strong to give him a handsome majority.

THE TENNESSEE SENATORS.

The thirteen members of the Tennessee Senate who undertook to interrogate Mr. Foster, a candidate for election as a Senator in the Congress of the United States, take exception to his answer, which was published a few days since. They appeal to the people to decide whether "they shall be called upon to aid in placing in the National Senate, for four or six years, men whose opinions are unknown, and who refuse to give them when respectfully asked for them, or even to admit the right of instruction." This is unadulterated Locofocoism. The State is unrepresented in the Senate, and has, by a large majority, declared for the Whigs. Mr. Foster traversed the State, and his sentiments on all great questions are familiar to every body. The Legislature, when convened, has a majority of one Locofoco in the Senate, representing a Whig district, under pledge to vote for Whig Senators in Congress, according to the public will. If the two Houses assemble in Convention, the Whigs, through their members in the House, will have a majority on joint ballot, and can elect whom they please. Then comes the caucus catechism, got up in full knowledge that no Whig would pledge himself, under it, to repeal all the laws of the Extra Session, and, when they get just such an answer as they expected, they make that a pretext for postponing the election, and for leaving the State without a representative in the National Senate. The appeal is a trick, founded in the hope that delay will enable them in some way to obtain a majority in the Legislature, and elect their own men.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Railroad Notes.—The result of the late effort on the part of the citizens of Baltimore to get their Banks to consent to receive the Railroad Orders at par, may be ascertained by the following paragraph, from the Patriot of Friday:

"Currency Convention.—We insert in another column the Report of the Committee of Conference upon the currency question, adopted by the Convention last night. It will be perceived that the negotiation with the banks has again failed, and that the committee have recommended to the community to make their deposites with the Franklin Bank. This bank, which is not now operating as a bank of circulation, has agreed to adopt the railroad notes, and receive and pay them out. If the community unite in carrying out this recommendation, the committee are of opinion that it "will raise the value of the railroad orders as a circulating medium, and in a short time place the railroad orders *at least* upon an equal footing with the paper of our local banks." Whether the plan of depositing with the Franklin Bank will have the effect which the committee anticipate, we do not pretend to say, but it would be well, perhaps, that the experiment be tried. We shall be glad to find that the plan has been successful in accomplishing so desirable a result."

Commodores Stewart, Biddle, and Read had a narrow escape from being drowned on Thursday morning. They had just landed at the Fulton ferry, when the ferry steamboat ran into the boat they had left, and smashed her to pieces.

These officers compose the Court now sitting at the navy yard to inquire into the causes which induced the return of the frigate Brandywine from the Mediterranean.—*N Y Cou.*

FROM FLORIDA.

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN OF NOVEMBER 3.

Another young officer of our gallant army has fallen a victim to the fever which has this year rendered desolate many a house in Florida. We allude to Lieutenant Gannet, who died at Pilatka on the 30th ult.

The deaths of Major Brown and Captain Garner have heretofore been announced. Captain G. was a son-in-law of General Armistead.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN

East Florida, Oct 30, 1841.

Alligator and Tigertail are to be at Fort King this day. Lieutenant Sprague, A. D. C., has arrived at that post, accompanied by a number of Indians, part of whom belong to the Arkansas delegation. His object is to open a communication with Alleck Tustenuggee, by means of his brother, who recently delivered himself up.

In about ten days the expedition intended to operate against Sam Jones's camp in the Everglades will commence their movement. One hundred boats belonging to the Navy are at work already in the vicinity of Jones's camp. I will advise you of their progress.

By the *General Clinch* we have also received the St. Augustine News of Friday last. Extracts we subjoin.

The body of the late Captain H Garner, 3d U S Artillery, was brought from Picolata on Sunday last, and interred near St Francis Barracks, in this city. His remains were escorted to the grave by Company E, 3d Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant B Bragg, followed by Major Andrews, Captain Waite, Lieutenants Brown, Taylor, Boyd, and Doctors Martin, Porter, and Simons, of the Army, Lieutenant Benham, of the Engineer Corps, the Masonic Fraternity, and the citizens generally.

The funeral of the late Major Jacob Brown, acting Paymaster U. S. A., took place in this city on Monday last. The body was escorted by the St. Augustine City Guards, followed by Major Andrews, Captain Waite, Lieutenants Brown, Boyd, and Dr Porter, of the Army; Lieutenant Benham, Engineer Corps, and numerous citizens.

Company G, 3d Artillery, arrived in town on Tuesday last, and have taken post at St Francis's Barracks.

Company E, 3d Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant B. Bragg, accompanied by Lieutenant Taylor and Drs J. Martin and J. Simons, left here on Monday last, in steamer William Gaston, for Fort Pierce.

The schooner Walter M, Captain Hitchcock, arrived here on Wednesday last from Fort Pierce. By her we learn that a scout had been out from that post, and returned on the 20th, without finding any Indians.

A Convention, of Delegates for the purpose of deliberating upon the means to be adopted for the construction of a road from the Tennessee line to some point on James River, in Virginia, assembled at Christiansburg on the 25th October, and adjourned on the evening of the 26th, after passing suitable resolutions and appointing a committee to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of the proposed improvement. Edward Watts, Esq. of Roanoke, presided, and Messrs. John P Matthews and James W. Sheffey acted as Secretaries to the Convention. Delegates were in attendance from the counties of Washington, Smyth, Wythe, Pulaski, Montgomery, Botetourt, Rockbridge, Augusta, Roanoke, Campbell, Bedford, Franklin, Patrick, Floyd, and Giles, and from the town of Lynchburg.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.

Peter Fairwell lately obtained a verdict in the Superior Court of New York for $3,000, against the Richmond Turnpike Company, in compensation for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, from the falling of the promenade deck of the steamboat Samson, while returning from Staten Island on the 4th of July, 1839. The principles settled by the charge to the jury [illegible] and transporters of passengers:

1. That it was no justification to prove that the boat was constructed as boats usually are, unless it was proved she was safe and secure. Owners of public vehicles are required by law to take great care, and use all necessary precaution, and defendants were wrong in supposing that less care was required in regard to persons than goods, for goods they are by law accountable, unless they can show that the loss arose from the *act of God, or the King's enemies.* This is the common law, and the principle was equally applicable here. Having charge of human life, less cannot be required of the owners of public vehicles.

2. That the proprietors of public conveyances were bound to act impartially, with respect to persons applying for passage, though they could not legally take one and refuse another, capriciously, yet they were bound to take no more than can be taken with safety, and of this the proprietors, or their agents, are to be the judges.

3. Passengers crowding into the boat, and rushing upon the promenade deck in unusual numbers, was not admitted to be an excuse for the accident. The proprietors, or agents, were bound to caution the passengers—caution them of the danger of proceeding, and, finally, to refuse to go at all, if, in their opinion, the boat was too full for safety.

The Press.—Our neighbor of the United States Gazette very properly observes that "a *forced* paper, especially a political paper, cannot be made generally useful to a party or profitable to the proprietors, except as a means of buying office or patronage for its owners or conductors." This is very true, and will, we doubt not, be generally responded to by the reputable members of the editorial *corps* generally. The politicians of both sides frequently make sad mistakes with regard to newspapers. In times of high political excitement, when a few demagogues, with ulterior objects, desire to render themselves conspicuous by noise and profession, they denounce the press as tame and that as apathetic—forthwith hurry through the streets, collect a small sum of money, establish a violent political newspaper, and for a short time blaze away without regard to common sense or common decency. The result, in nine cases out of ten, is, that the paper does more harm than good, gets overwhelmed in debt, and is either abandoned entirely, or sold out to some new *clique* with new objects. Wise acre politicians of this class are great nuisances. They are the men who get a party into difficulty, without having the skill or the ability to get it out again. The experience of years has sufficiently shown that no ultra or incendiary political newspaper will receive either the confidence or the patronage of the public for any considerable time.—*Philadelphia Inq.*

Animal Magnetism starts into existence every three or four years, and, like a prairie fire, sweeps over the country. People in this city are on tip-toe on the subject, notwithstanding it was all the rage three or four years since in New York. It expired there from the absence of materials to keep up the combustion. Like the "smallpox," it must have its run and then it will disappear, no one knows where, like an extinguished fire.—*Phil. American.*

Welland Canal.—The St Catharine's Journal announces that arrangements are now being made to commence immediately the long-projected improvements in this important channel of inland navigation. The feeder, extending from the Grand river dam, at Dunville, to its junction with the main ship canal, near the aqueduct over the Chippewa, 22 miles, is to be enlarged and deepened to the size of the ship canal. The present dimensions are the same as a common boat canal, with an average of four feet depth of water. It is intended to increase the width 16 feet, and the depth 4 feet—making it the same as the main canal throughout.

Suicide.—Mr Daniel Caldwell, a farmer in Augusta, Maine, committed suicide on Saturday morning week, by hanging himself on a tree in the woods. He was about sixty years of age, had a wife living, and was in good circumstances, but was haunted with the fear that he should come to want.

Sports of the Turf.—W R Johnson and Mr. Long, the owners of Boston, have challenged the owners of *Fashion* (the nag which recently distanced Boston on the Camden Course) to run a match, four mile heats, over the Union Course on any day during the month of May, 1842, for $20,000 a side, one-half or one fourth forfeit, as Fashion's friends may choose. The challenge will remain open during this month.—*Balt. Pat.*

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber's cottage plantation near Upper Marlborough, Prince George's county, Maryland, on Monday, the 27th September last, negro MATTHEW SMALLWOOD, commonly called Math, but believe he calls himself Henry; about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 4 inches high, very stout made, copper color, no marks recollected, his clothing such as is usually worn on plantations.

I will give $25 for Math, if apprehended in Prince George's county, or the above reward of $100 if caught beyond the limits of the county; in either case, he must be brought home or secured in jail, so that I get him again.

oct 21—3tawspif THOMAS CLAGETT.

MILITARY CONVENTION AT FREDERICK,

(Maryland.)

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Frederick, October 20, 1841.

Pursuant to public notice, a Convention of Delegates from a large number of the uniformed Volunteer Corps of the States of Maryland and Virginia, and of the District of Columbia, assembled this day, in the city of Frederick, in full uniform.

The Convention was called to order, at 10 o'clock A. M. by Capt Wm Small, of the Maryland Light Infantry, and was temporarily organized by the appointment of Col James M Coale, of the 16th Regiment M M, as Chairman, and Adjutant C P. Durham, of the 53d Regiment, as Secretary.

The following resolution was thereupon adopted:

Ordered, That all delegates of regularly organized Uniform Companies appearing here not in uniform, be admitted to a seat in this Convention, provided such companies have one or more delegates in uniform present.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll of the names of Companies, and of the Delegates appearing in Convention, whereupon the following named were represented:

FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Potomac Dragoons—Lieut. J. Y. Young, Privates R E. Duvall, J Rosenthall.

Columbian Artillery—Captain Buckingham, Lieut Queen, Sergt Hay.

Washington Light Infantry—Privates J. B. Philippe, Jos. S Tate.

National Blues—Lieut. Tucker, Sergeant Broome, Private Walter M. Clarke.

Mechanical Riflemen—Lieut. John McClellan, jr. Lieut. P. H Brooke, Private Jno Rowe.

Marion Rifle Corps—Lieut F Reilly, Serg't R. Clarke, Private J Ellis.

FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Potomac Riflemen, Sheperdstown, Va—Maj J. F. Hamtramck, Lieut W L Webb, Private B. T Towner.

Highland Blues, Winchester, Va.—Captain Geo R. Long, Serg't H L. Moore.

Charlestown Artillery, Charlestown—Capt J. W. Rowan, Lieut J Avis, Private N S. White.

Lafayette Guards, Martinsburg—Captain J. H. Stephens, Lieut Wilcoxen.

Virginia Rangers, Leesburg—Captain Callen.

Berkeley Cavalry, Berkeley county—Private Spech.

FROM THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Independent Light Dragoons, Baltimore—Captain S. C. Owings, T J Bolton, S T Houston.

Junior Artillerists, Baltimore—Captain Klunk, Lieut Gross.

Eagle Artillerists, Baltimore—Serg't McCoy, Serg't Fowler, Private Jas. German.

First Baltimore Light Infantry, Baltimore—Adjt. C Z Lucas.

Independent Blues, Baltimore—Capt. Richard Lilly, James M Deems, James W Heron.

First Mechanical Volunteers, Baltimore—Lieut. Bevan.

German Guards, Baltimore—Lieut. Ishmael.

Baltimore City Guards, Baltimore—Captain James H. Millikin, A. K Lee, J. Chapman.

Independent Greys, Baltimore—Lieut. Hall, Lieut. Shutt, Serg't Middleton.

National Guards, Baltimore—Lieut. P. W. Lowry, Ensign A C Shaefer.

Maryland Cadets, Baltimore—Lieut Comd't Ropes, Ensign Jos. B. Williams, Private Wm Hickman.

German Yagers, Baltimore—Lieut. Meisel, Frederick Elterman, J F Simpson.

First Baltimore Invincibles, Baltimore—Capt. James M. Anderson, Lieut B W Herring.

Lafayette Volunteers, Baltimore—Lieut. Grubb.

Junior Guards, Baltimore—Lieut Durham.

Patapsco Patriots, Ellicott's Mills—Capt. Swain, Lieut. Emmart, Serg't G W. Anderson.

Annapolis Greys, Annapolis—Lieut. N E. Watkins, Private J. H. Iglehart.

Maryland Light Infantry, Frederick—Capt Wm Small, Lieuts G. Hoskins, David Brengle, Charles Shriver.

National Guards, Frederick—Capt L. J Brengle, Lieuts. Edward Shriver, G J Fischer, Jno A Steiner.

Mohawk Invincibles, Frederick—Captain Dan Brengle, Lieuts Jacob Fauble, Josiah Dayhoff, Wm Gittinger.

Hagerstown Horse Guards, Hagerstown—Capt Hollingsworth. [illegible] Sergeants J. A. Hurly, M. Barber.

New Market Riflemen, New Market—Captain J. Thomas, Lieuts R. Falconer, J W Geyer.

Morgan Riflemen, New Market—Lieuts. David Lindsay, L. M. Myers.

Potomac Dragoons, Sharpsburg—F. Blackford, J. Miller, J. Keller.

Taneytown Guards, Taneytown—Capt. Samuel Swope, Lieut. J B Boyle, Private Wm Fisher.

Mechanicstown Guards, Mechanicstown—Capt. J. Wilhide, Lieuts. C. Harman, J C Hall.

Catoctin Rangers, Middletown—Captain Samuel Yaste, Lieuts. S. Bowlus, J T C. Miller.

Liberty Guards, Liberty—Captain F. T. Jones, Lieuts. Thornton Poole, John D Gaither, Ensign L. Buffington.

Westminster Guards, Westminster—Capt Willis, Lieut. A. Shriver, Privates O H. P Yingling, Wm. Reese.

Poolesville Volunteers, Poolesville—Captain T. Watkins, Lieut E Spalding.

The following General, Field, and Staff Officers were present as *ex officio* members of the Convention, viz:

Major General George H. Steuart, 1st Lt Div M. M.
Brig General T. C Worthington, 9th Brig. M. M.
Col James M Coale, 16th Regiment M M.
Col Charles Carroll, 32d Regiment M M.
Col Noah Phillips, 29th Regiment M M.
Col E P. Hunter, 67th Regiment V M.
Lieut. Col M Eichelberger, 29th Regiment M. M.
Lieut. Col Z. T Windsor, 13th Regiment M. M.
Major Richard Coale, 16th Regiment M M.
Adjutant George Hoskins 16th Regiment M. M.
Major Robert H McClane, V. M.

The call of the roll having been finished, on motion of Lieut. P W Lowry, it was

Ordered, That a committee of one from each Company represented be appointed by the chair to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

Whereupon the chair appointed the following as the committee:

Captain S C. Owings, Independent Light Dragoons, Captain J. B Klunk, Junior Artillerists; Sergeant McCoy, Eagle Artillerists, Adjutant C Z Lucas, First Baltimore Light Infantry, Captain Richard Lilly, Independent Blues, Lieut Bevan, First Mechanical Volunteers, Lieut Ishmael, German Baltimore Guards; Lieut Hall, Independent Greys, Captain J H Millikin, Baltimore City Guards, Lieut P. W. Lowry, National Guards, Lieut. A Ropes, Maryland Cadets, Lieut F Elterman, German Yagers, Lieut Grubb, Lafayette Volunteers; Captain J. M Anderson, First Baltimore Invincibles, Adjutant C P. Durham, Junior Guards, Captain Swain, Patapsco Patriots; Lieut Young, Potomac Dragoons, D C, Lieut J McClellan, jr Mechanical Riflemen, do, Lieut. Reilly, Marion Rifle Corps, Private Jas S. Philippe, Washington Light Infantry, do., Sergeant Jas. Broome, National Blues, do, Captain Buckingham, Columbia Artillery, do, Captain Hollingsworth, Hagerstown Horse Guards, Capt. J. F Hamtramck Potomac Riflemen; Capt J W. Rowan, Charlestown Artillery; Lieut. A Shriver, Westminster Guards, Lieut. Wilcoxen, Lafayette Guards, Lieut N E Watkins, Annapolis Greys, Capt F T. Jones, Liberty Guards; Lieut E Spalding, Poolesville Volunteers, Captain Samuel Yaste, Catoctin Rangers, Captain Wilhide, Mechanicstown Guards, Captain Isaac Brower, Morgan Riflemen, Captain John Thomas, New Market Riflemen, Captain William Small, Maryland Light Infantry, Captain J. L. Brengle, National Guards, Frederick; Captain Daniel Brengle, Mohawk Invincibles, Lieut J. A Hefelfinger, Union Riflemen, Private Miller, Potomac Dragoons, Capt. Collier, Virginia Rangers, Private Spech, Berkeley Cavalry, Captain George R Long, Highland Blues; Captain Samuel Swope, Taneytown Guards.

The committee retired for a few moments, and on their return reported the following gentlemen as permanent officers of the Convention:

Major Gen Geo. H Steuart, President.
Brig Gen T. C Worthington, First Vice President.
Col. James M Coale, Second Vice President.
Col. Charles Carroll, Third Vice President.
Col N Phillips Fourth Vice President.
Lieut Col. M Eichelberger, Fifth Vice President.
Col. E P. Hunter, Sixth Vice President.
Lieut. Col Z T. Windsor, Seventh Vice President.
Major Richard Coale, Eighth Vice President.
Adjutant Geo Hoskins, Ninth Vice President.
Captain C Buckingham, Tenth Vice President.

Secretaries.—Lieut. P W Lowry, National Guards, Baltimore, Captain L. J Brengle, National Guards, Frederick, Lieut. P H Brooke, Mechanical Riflemen, Washington, Captain George R Long, Highland Blues, Winchester.

The question on the report of the committee having been taken by the chair, the same was unanimously accepted.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION

Major General Steuart having taken the chair, addressed the convention—stating the objects in view, and enjoining a calm, dignified, and temperate discussion of the business that would be brought before the convention.

On motion of Lieut. Edward Shriver,

Ordered, That the Rev John L. Pitts, chaplain of the 16th Regiment Maryland Militia be respectfully requested to open the deliberations of the convention with prayer.

The Rev. Mr. Pitts thereupon addressed the Throne of Grace in a brief and impressive prayer.

Ordered, That the Rules and Regulations of the House of Delegates of Maryland be, and they are hereby, adopted, as the rules for the government of the business of this body.

On motion of Captain Hamtramck,

Ordered, That the Delegates of the Potomac Dragoons of Sharpsburg, a thoroughly organized corps, not yet uniformed, be, and they are hereby, admitted as members of the convention.

The following series of resolutions were then offered by Lieut. A. Ropes, of the Maryland Cadets:

1st. That a grand encampment of uniformed military companies of the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, and New York, of the District of Columbia, and of such other States as may be desirous of participating therein, be held at —— on the —— day of ——, 1842, beginning on —— and ending on ——.

2d. That —— be appointed by the committee of arrangements, hereinafter specified, to take command of the encampment, with power to appoint all general, field, and staff officers, not provided for in these resolutions, and necessary for the command of the troops in line, from officers of a like grade now in commission, giving preference, however, to the volunteer companies of —— [illegible], nevertheless, That brigades, regiments, or battalions [illegible] officers [illegible] according to their rank.

3d. That this encampment shall be governed by the rules of the regular service, except that all offenders, regularly convicted, shall be liable to no higher punishment than fine, expulsion from their companies, from the camp, or to arrest, as the case may require.

4th. That the committee of arrangements, hereinafter appointed, be instructed to report in full, at the next meeting of this convention, what will be the probable expense of this encampment per man and per company, in each case, should 10, 20, 30, or 40 corps be present at the same.

5th. That no spirituous liquors be provided at the general expense, or admitted within the grounds of the encampment.

6th. That a circular be sent to the principal military corps of the Union, requesting them to join the encampment for mutual benefit, stating the general plan, expense, &c. thereof.

7th. That one band of music be employed for the encampment, with ten drummers, eight fifers, and four trumpeters, the expense of which, and all other incidental expenses, shall be defrayed proportionably by each corps present—each general, field, and staff officer, paying the sum of $5 therefor: *Provided, however,* That companies from abroad bringing their own music shall be exempted from the expense for music.

8th. That the committee of arrangements hereinafter specified shall appoint the following officers, to wit: a quartermaster, with two assistants, whose duty it shall be to provide, under the orders of the general-in-chief and company officers, army rations for the troops; and a paymaster, who shall receive and pay away all moneys under the direction of the said committee of arrangements, together with an armorer, at a reasonable expense, to be defrayed as in resolution 7.

9th. That tents, straw, and wood be provided by the said committee, sufficient for the troops, the expense of which shall be defrayed as in resolution 7.

10th. That the commanders of companies sending delegates to this convention, together with the commander in chief, when appointed, as in resolution 2, with power to vote by proxy, shall be considered the committee of arrangements until the commencement of said campaign, when the commanders of companies participating therein shall be added to their number.

11th. That, for the mutual benefit of troops joining in this encampment, commanding officers be particularly requested to drill their men according to the form laid down in the tactics of Major General Scott.

The resolutions were supported by Lieut. Ropes, in a speech of some length; after which it was ordered that they be considered singly.

The question being on the first resolution, it was carried.

A motion was then made by Lieut. Queen, of Washington, to refer the rest of the resolutions to a committee of nine, on which the yeas and nays were taken, and decided in the negative.

So the second resolution came up, upon which the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Major General George H Steuart in the chair.

On the call of the roll by companies, thirty-one delegates were present.

The second resolution being in order, was then read by the Secretary.

Upon which Capt. J. F. Hamtramck offered the following as a substitute: [illegible] and superintend all matters preparatory to the holding of the encampment.

The question being on the adoption of the substitute, the yeas and nays were called for, and it was adopted—Yeas 21, nays 20.

The third resolution being in order, was read. The question being taken on the same, it was unanimously carried.

The fourth resolution being in order, was read. The question being taken on the same, it was rejected.

The fifth resolution being in order, was read. The question being taken on the same, it was unanimously carried.

After the adoption of the 5th resolution, the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th resolutions were withdrawn by the mover.

Upon which, Capt. J. F. Hamtramck submitted the sixth resolution as his own.

That being in order, was read. The question being taken on the same, it was adopted.

The following resolutions were then offered by Capt. Hollingsworth:

Ordered, That the Convention now proceed to select a place for the Encampment.

Ordered, That all places contemplated as the location for the Encampment be put in nomination.

Ordered, That the companies be called successively, and that, at the call, each company shall name the place it votes for.

Ordered, That the voting shall continue until one place receives a majority of the votes of all the companies represented in this Convention, when the same shall be considered as the place selected for the Encampment.

The resolutions being read, and the question taken on the same, they were unanimously adopted.

The following places were then nominated: *Frederick, Annapolis, Baltimore,* and *Washington.*

A call of the companies being ordered, the roll was called by the Secretary—43 companies present.

The President submitted a communication from the Elkton Guards and Cecil Greys, of Cecil county, Maryland, naming Elkton as a suitable place for the Encampment. It was read to the Convention.

The Washington Delegation submitted a letter from Wm Holmead, of Washington, offering his Race Course for the Encampment. It was read to the Convention.

Col J M Coale submitted a communication from J. N. Watkins, Adjutant General of Maryland, enclosing a prospectus of a military paper. It was read to the Convention, and then laid on the table.

The Convention then proceeded to fill the first blank in the first resolution offered by Lieut Ropes.

On counting the votes of the first ballot, the result was: Baltimore 17, Washington 10, Frederick 15, Annapolis 1—43 votes. No choice.

[After 13 more unsuccessful ballotings, the 15th took place, as follows:]

15th Ballot—Baltimore, 17, Washington, 13, Frederick, 12—42 votes; one company not voting. No choice.

Frederick, having the smallest vote, was then dropped from the nomination.

The Convention then proceeded to the

16th Ballot.—Baltimore, 26, Washington, 16—42 votes, one company not voting.

On the announcement of the 16th ballot, the first blank in the first resolution was filled with the word Baltimore.

On motion of Lieutenant Tucker, of Washington,

Ordered, That the city of Baltimore be chosen unanimously as the place of encampment.

After the vote on this order was taken, General Steuart having left the chair, Colonel James M. Coale, 1st Vice President, read to the Convention a letter which had been placed in his hands by the President, in which he returned to the Convention his thanks for the honor they had done him, and expressed his regret that business of indispensable necessity required him to depart in the night cars for Baltimore, which were then about starting, &c.

Colonel Coale presiding, the business of the Convention then proceeded.

On motion of Captain J F. Hamtramck,

Ordered, That the second blank be filled with the word "sixteenth," the third blank with the word "May," the fourth blank with the word "sixteenth," and the fifth blank with the word "twenty fourth."

So that the encampment will be held in Baltimore on the 16th day of May, 1842, beginning on the 16th and ending on the 24th.

Adjutant C. P. Durham submitted the following, which was adopted:

Ordered, That the senior officers of any uniformed volunteer company, brigade, or regiment, in any of the United States, and not represented in this Convention, that may desire to unite in the contemplated encampment, are hereby requested to report their intentions to the Committee of Arrangements on or before the 20th of April, 1842.

Captain J F. Hamtramck offered the following, which was adopted:

Ordered, That the delegations from the Baltimore companies in this Convention be directed to procure a flag and staff, to cost one hundred dollars, which flag shall be presented to the best drilled and most soldierly company in the encampment; and that an equal contribution be collected from the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, to defray the cost of said flag and staff; and that the flag shall be presented by the commanding officer, and the trial be decided by himself and staff.

On motion of Lieutenant Young, of the Potomac Dragoons, of the District of Columbia,

Ordered, That the thanks of this Convention be, and they are hereby, respectfully tendered to the President, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries, for the able and impartial manner in which the proceedings have been conducted.

Ordered, That the thanks of this Convention be, and they are hereby, respectfully tendered to the soldiery and citizens of Frederick city for the attention and kindness manifested by them during the session of this Convention.

Ordered, That the thanks of this Convention be, and they are hereby, respectfully tendered to the Pastor and Vestry of the Lutheran church, for the use of said building for the session of the Convention.

Ordered, That the proceedings be signed by the President and Vice Presidents, and attested by the Secretaries, and published in all the newspapers in the Union friendly to the objects of the Convention.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

THE CONSPIRACY IN BRAZIL.

FROM THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER FOR OCTOBER.

About six months ago, a conspiracy was formed, which, bold in its object and ingenious in contrivance, bid fair to overthrow the dynasty and ensure to the Brazilians an independent Government.

Neither the old King, nor his overbearing wife, has the slightest hold on the affections of the people. It was well known that the Crown Prince and Princess—but more especially the Infanta Donna Maria, (the latter was born among them,) were the sole ties which restrained the populace from driving the last vestige of royalty from the land.

Carlos del Panfilo, the commander of a Portuguese frigate, conceived the daring plan of seizing Don Pedro, his Princess, and the Infanta. His purpose was to seize them late at night, and, without noise, conduct them to the quay in front, where his boats would be in waiting to convey them to the ship. Once on board, he had little to fear, for there was not a man-of-war prepared to pursue him. Moreover, of the largest vessels, the Gloria was decidedly the fastest sailer. From the forts, he had little to apprehend, for even if the alarm were given, he need not expose his prisoners, to deter them from firing. But his object was secrecy; for on that, and on expedition, depended his sole hope of success. Once clear of land, he meant to steer his course for the Pacific, and to liberate his captives when he reached the coast of Peru. Step by step he sounded his officers, and found them, with few exceptions, readily disposed to second him. The impracticables were so few as not to discourage him; and by keeping them on board under close surveillance, he prevented them giving information. With the men he had so ingratiated himself, that they were prepared to stand by him at any hazard. Seven or eight suspicious characters were kept employed apart from the rest of the crew—to whom, indeed, the plan was not fully divulged, until an hour before the time of its execution. With the aid of some active friends on shore, he had succeeded in bribing a sergeant of the Royal Guard, who betrayed to them the watchword of the night. The word was Leopoldina, the christian name of the Crown Princess.

The old King and Queen slept in the right, and the Crown Prince and Princess in the left wing of the palace. Toward the centre, on either side, were apartments for the chamberlains, pages, and attendants in waiting. In the very centre was a hall, in which two sentinels were stationed, one at each end. Without, at the head of the stairs, were two long galleries, along which also patrolled two sentinels, and on the first landing of the great stairway, another was posted. The stairway terminated in an extensive hall, occupied at night as a guard-room. Outside, along the front and sides, at each door and angle of the building, sentinels were stationed.

An entertainment was that evening given on board of the Gloria, as a pretext for landing with the boats at night. It were needless to say that the guests were all brother conspirators. But the time supposed to be passed in festive merriment was employed in anxious preparation.

About 9 P. M. a notary of distinction, accompanied by a gray headed negro, who halted feebly after him, approached the front entrance, and, giving the countersign, demanded to speak with the officer of the guard.

"Senhor Manuel," said he, when the officer approached, "I owe you a thousand apologies for disturbing you at this hour, for I well know the strictness of your regulations, but I appeal to your gallantry to excuse my presumption. With a select party I dined to-day with Senhora Grijalva, at her villa. Shortly after rising from the table, when the guests were retiring to the siesta, she beckoned me aside and said 'Senhor Zorza, you have ever proved yourself a true friend [illegible] the mountains stretch far into the bay, and what I desire must be accomplished to night!' Drawing a packet from her bosom, without waiting for a reply, she thus proceeded: 'It is most important that this package should be placed in the hands of Don Alexis Andrade ere he retires to night, for I must have an answer before morning. I will not trouble you to deliver it in person,' she added, 'but pray you to take my butler Gonsalvo along, and obtain admission for him into the palace; he is old and feeble, but trustworthy, and you may then leave him to himself. Will you oblige me? I see that you will, and therefore beg that, foregoing the siesta you will start at once, for the palace gates close, you know, at 8 o'clock.'

"Thus conjured by a beautiful woman, you will admit, Senhor, that I could not refuse. I immediately set off for the city, but the mule of Gonsalvo, nearly as old and quite as feeble as myself, compelled me to travel slower than I wished. I have just dismounted, and pray that you will admit my sable friend."

"Senhor Zorza," replied the officer, "it is hard to deny a gentleman so distinguished as yourself; and the name of Senhora Grijalva should alone be a passport. But Don Pedro gives a concert to-night, and Don Alexis will not be in his room for an hour or more, but—and the package old man—I will deliver it myself as soon as the concert is over."

"My good master," said the black, "if it rested with Gonsalvo, you should have it at once, but my mistress told me, over and over again, to give it only into the hands of Don Alexis himself, or bring it back to her."

"Ha!" said the officer, "the Senhora is discreet—doubtless a love affair," he whispered to the notary. "Well there cannot be much risk, pass in, old man; you shall be conducted to the ante-room of the Chamberlain, where you can wait his arrival."

The negro passed in, and with many thanks the notary courteously took his leave. Dragging himself after the orderly, who muttered execrations as he went, the black threw himself on the floor of the room into which he was ushered, and to the sentinel, stationed at the open door, seemed in a short time to be fast asleep.

When he had remained in this position upwards of an hour and a half, he was roused by the challenge of the sentinel; and immediately after, a middle-aged gentleman, gaily and even sumptuously attired, entered the apartment.

"What means this? Who is this?" he exclaimed, as his eyes rested on the black, slowly rising from the floor. The sentinel briefly explained, and the face of the Count brightened with the thought of a successful *amour*—for he had long sued in vain.

"Give me the package, old man, and look in yonder bean lot for some refreshment."

"Good, my lord, my mistress ordered me not to give it in the presence of a third person"—and the eyes of the black glanced at the sentinel standing in the open doorway.

With a gesture of impatience at the slowness of the black, the Count seized the packet, and, returning to his bed-room, by the light of an astral lamp, commenced breaking the seals. The envelope was secured by a lock of hair, and so intricately folded, moreover, that it was some moments ere he opened the small note it contained. The hand-writing, unlike the direction, was bold and masculine; the words were—

"Speak, and you are a dead man—look up!"

As the note dropped from his hand, his eyes fell upon the black, who had stealthily crept within a few feet of the table, and, with a pistol in one hand and a dagger in the other, sternly confronted him. It was Panfilo himself, who, in disguise, had assumed the most perilous part in the enterprise. Before the Count had time to recover himself, he threw a noose over him and pinioned his arms to the chair. With the dagger to his throat, he then securely gagged him, and bound chair and all to the ponderous bedstead. Stepping softly into the anteroom, he secured the door as well of that as of the inner room, and, raising the window which looked into the inner court, he fastened to it one end of a rope ladder which he had wound round his body. He then waited impatiently for the concerted signal of his comrades beneath.

Holding the office of Chamberlain, the inner apartment of the Count opened into a moderate-sized hall, whence four or five doors indicated the chambers of the Prince, the Princess, and their personal attendants.

The Sergeant, when he betrayed the watchword, received a liberal reward, with a promise of a much larger sum, should the attempt prove successful. Elate with present wealth, and rendered generous by anticipation of yet greater riches, he invited his comrades to carouse at his expense. The bottle passed freely; and how the party dispersed the Sergeant knew not—for some time after night-fall, he was awakened by the galloping past of the patrol, and found himself lying in the open court of a large building. As sensible objects became distinct, he saw in a niche beside the gateway, with a lamp burning before it, an image of the Virgin with the infant Saviour in her arms. At the same moment that his eye rested on that placid countenance, which, to his disturbed imagination, seemed to look reproachfully, his thoughts reverted to the consequences of what he had done. Secret assassination, open strife, and bloodshed in profusion, by turns appalled him, and rushing into the street, with yet unsteady step, he sought the dwelling of his commander. Sobered by fright, the cool night air refreshed him; and as his faculties regained their power he slackened his pace, until he stopped short in anxious deliberation.

"Fool that I was," he muttered to himself; "if detected, I shall certainly be put to death, and if I tell my Colonel, to be sent to the mines for life, is the least I can expect. What is to be done?" A sudden thought occurred to him, and with renewed speed he dashed up the street, and entered a church on the right. A solitary lamp, suspended before a magnificent altar, with its faint beams, gave an indistinct idea of the extent of the building. One side was nearly obscure; on the other the chastened beams of the moon played with their soft light among the stained glass of the Gothic windows. An old woman reciting her beads, knelt midway on the pavement. A novice prostrated himself on the lowest step of the sanctuary. Attracting the attention of the latter, the Sergeant inquired for a priest, and was informed that all of the clergy and most of the lay brotherhood were absent on a procession to a distant church, but that in the chapel of the Dominican convent, he would prove more successful.

Seated in a box at the theatre, Col Salazar was deeply absorbed in the performance, when a voice whispered in his ear, "Son, follow me, it is a matter of life and death."

"Holy Father," exclaimed the Colonel, starting up, "what do you mean? yours is a strange address; and you have selected a strange place to make it."

"By the womb that bore thee! By the God that died for us all! I conjure you to follow me! A plot has been revealed to me in confession. I cannot betray, but may defeat it. There is more than murder—there is treason abroad." At the word treason, the soldier sprang to the door, and hurried out with the Priest.

After Panfilo had waited an hour or more, his quick ear caught the sound of a movement without; and looking into the inner court he beheld a small body of troops forming beneath. The next moment he heard the outer door first tried, then forced, and a rush made against the second. Aware that all was over, he ran into the hall and threw up a sash—at the same moment a volley was fired by his pursuers, and, pierced by a dozen balls, he bounded from the window and was received on the bayonets of a platoon beneath. Thus perished this gallant man—as patriotic as brave—who thought only for his country, and in the execution of his plan, assigned to himself the post of greatest danger.

CHINA.

The annexed letter, which we copy from the Boston Mercantile Journal, gives a better explanation of the position of affairs at the latest dates than any thing we have yet seen:

Macao, June 15, 1841.

"The jig is all up again. The Chinese are again at their old pranks; and no sooner had the ransom money been paid, and the men-of-war and soldiers out of the river, than the Chinese, in *direct violation* of their *sealed engagements* with Elliot, commenced re-arming the forts and garrisoning them, and, in fact, making renewed preparations for defence and offence. Elliot has therefore issued a private notice to all British merchants, ordering them all to quit the city without a moment's delay, and to get their ships out of the river the best way they can. A blockade is to be put on immediately, and the general impression is, that another move on Canton will take place at once.

"The Huntress was despatched about two hours ago, but we have got a pilot boat to take off a few letters communicating this important news, that is received at the twelfth hour.

"Yih Shan, the new Commissioner, who commenced the last treacherous hostility, engaged to leave Canton, and to take with him all the troops collected there, while Elliot bargained to do the same. Elliot, therefore, ordered out all his ships and all his soldiers; but the scoundrel, Yih Shan, no sooner found them gone, than he broke all his engagements. Wang Tong was immediately garrisoned by the Chinese, and also the other forts on the river. He then published a chop, stating that the English, driven to desperation by their pecuniary losses, arising from the seizure of the opium, had had the temerity to besiege Canton, but as they had evinced on some occasions laudable submission, and as the Great Emperor, in whom is embodied the quintessence of human love and benevolence, could not see the foreigners from a distance radicated like chaff, he had, in order to carry out such estimable qualities, granted them as a boon a million of Taels, when they immediately withdrew their forces, and had retired.

"This, you perceive, is somewhat different from Elliot's version of the *sealed engagements.* And Yih Shan then adds that, as these barbarians might in their roving and lawless way of doing things, return to Hong Kong, he intended to attack that place and drive them from these also, if they [illegible] I am afraid they will worry out the whole of the season, unless some very decisive blow is struck soon.

"Sir Humphrey Le Fleming Senhouse died at Hong Kong day before yesterday, and is to be buried here to-morrow. A strange fatality appears to attend all leaders of British expeditions to this country. He took a fever on the heights, back of Canton, which with disappointment, harassed feelings, and disgust with the Chinese, killed him. He was commander in-chief, and will be succeeded by Captain Herbert, of the Calliope."

To the members of the committee appointed to prepare a Constitution for a National Society of Agriculture.

Gentlemen: As I presume you are all, by this time, apprized of your appointment, and willing, I hope, to aid in rendering the service expected of us, will you permit one of your associates to propose that we should meet at the Patent Office, in Washington, early in the forenoon of the 7th of December? This will be only one day before the general meeting of the friends to the cause, but will probably suffice to agree upon such a Constitution as will be approved by the majority, if each of us will go prepared to offer to the committee, on the 7th, such a draught as accords with his own views. ONE OF YOUR ASSOCIATES.

November 3, 1841.

MARRIAGES.

At Norfolk, on the 4th, Lieut. RICHARD L. PAGE, of the U S Navy, to SARAH ALEXINA, daughter of the late Richard Taylor, Esq. of Norfolk.

At Detroit, on the evening of the 21st of October, by the Rev Dr Duffield, Dr ROBERT SOUTHGATE, Assistant Surgeon U. S Army, to Miss MARTHA BUTLER JONES, of that place.

DEATH.

At the residence of Dr. Richard J. Boblen, in Piscataway, Maryland, on the 1st instant, Mrs PAMELA DYER, relict of the late Thomas B. Dyer, of this city.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, residing near Nottingham, Prince George's county, about 1st of September last, negro man SEN. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high; stoutly built; very black; and about twenty eight years old. He has a father living at Mr. Walter B. C. Worthington's, on the Patuxent, and an uncle at Bowieville, about one of which places he may be lurking, or he may be in the neighborhood of Hunting Creek, Calvert county, where he was apprehended some years since. One hundred dollars will be paid for his apprehension if caught in this State or District of Columbia, and the above reward if caught out of them. ROBERT GHISELIN,

July 8—wtfep Near Nottingham, P G county Md

JNO. H. ANDERSON & WM. FINLEY, Attorneys at Law, HOLLY SPRINGS MISSISSIPPI.

aug 25—wtfn

$50,000 Dollars.

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1841,
THE SPLENDID UNION LOTTERY, No. 10,
Will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.
15 drawn numbers out of 78.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

Containing the following splendid prizes. Such a chance is rarely offered; adventurers would therefore do well to apply early.

1	grand prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000	
1	do	-	20,000	is	20,000
1	do	-	10,000	is	10,000
1	do	-	5,000	is	5,000
1	do	-	4,277	is	4,277
2	do	-	3,000	is	6,000
50	do	-	1,000	is	50,000
50	do	-	500	is	25,000
50	do	-	400	is	20,000
100	do	-	250	is	25,000
100	do	-	200	is	20,000
65	do	-	150	is	9,750
65	do	-	110	is	7,150
65	do	-	80	is	5,200
65	do	-	60	is	3,900
130	do	-	40	is	5,200
8,045	do	-	20	is	160,900
29,250	do	-	15	is	438,750

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets $180
Do do of 26 half do 90
Do do of 26 quarter do 45 00
Do do of 26 eighth do 22 50

☞ For tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above magnificent scheme, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Next door east of Gadsby's Hotel, Washington.

☞ An account of the drawing will be sent as soon as it is over to all who order as above. oct 28—2awtd&cp

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER VII.

SIR. From the moment that France conceded to our Government the right to demand indemnity of her for spoliations on American commerce—which concession was fully and freely made in the second article of the Convention of 1800, agreed upon at Paris, and which article the Senate excluded in their ratification of it—from that moment the United States were brought under a solemn obligation to liquidate the claims thus merged in their own debt to France, which no subsequent act or event could possibly expunge from her code of moral and political justice, an obligation which must necessarily last, in all its original force and potency, until its payment shall be finally provided for by a Government whose basis is the public welfare, and whose Constitution expressly provides for compensation "for private property taken to the public use." This obligation was riveted upon Government by its own acts, as well as by the measures of the French Republic, the instructions of the President of the United States to the Envoys to that country, by the conduct of our own Senate, and by the Constitution of our own country—all adding weight upon weight, justice upon justice, morality on morality—that to cast it off, or become divested of that obligation, would be as difficult as to justify the recruiting of the public Treasury by Turkish exactions, levied on the nearest plantations to the Capitol. So full of earnest was the President in his instructions to those Ministers for ample reparation for all damage done to American property, that he extended the demand even to cases where "*enemies' property*" was captured or seized in vessels of the United States, and it was made a merit, on the score of *moderation*, only to ask for "freight and demurrage for such infractions of the laws of nations."

But, while pressing to the fullest extent the claims for American property, there seems to have been a lurking suspicion on the part of our Government that France might possibly meet them by a counter demand for claims due to her for violations of treaties on our part, by which she became a sufferer in her contest with England; and under this anticipation it is evident, from the tenor of the instructions just referred to, that our Government *even then entertained the design of assuming these claims herself*, and of paying our merchants for these spoliations, as a just debt due by her to France for her services rendered to us in the achievement of our independence; and this design alone will account for the expunging by the Senate of the second article of the Convention of Paris of 1800. This already appears to have been the intention of Government, from the following passage of the President's instructions to our Envoys at the French nation. "Although the reparation for losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of irregular or illegal captures or condemnations or forcible seizures or detentions, is of very high importance and is to be pressed with the greatest earnestness, yet it is not to be insisted on as an indispensable condition of the proposed treaty. You are not, however, to renounce these claims of our citizens, nor to stipulate that they be assumed by the United States as a loan to the French Government."

Can any language be more plain and explicit than this? The claims must not be renounced, yet they must not be admitted to operate as an obstacle to the treaty; and although as the President virtually says, "we have determined to pay these claims ourselves, even if we have to *disguise the payment as a loan to France*, yet you are not to let France understand this in any event, we anticipate that she will on your demand on us, and we are prepared to pay our people for all their plundered property; but we desire to see what France will do before we commit ourselves on this point. Press the claims hard home on her, as she knows she is bound to pay them, according to treaties and the laws of nations, but, at all events, obtain the treaty. WE WILL LOOK TO THE CLAIMS. They shall be provided for."

This, sir, is the plain and unsophisticated import of this passage of the instructions of the President of the United States to the American Envoys in July, 1797. Not a doubt can be harbored for a moment that our Government intended *to satisfy these claims* the moment the treaty was obtained. Else why caution our Ministers *not to mention* that we would assume them as a *loan to that Government?* This procedure was not in the usual way of demanding an indemnity from a Power that had just plundered us of so many millions. The expression, then, must be understood as referring to Cabinet projects among ourselves where the relations of the two countries had been so fully discussed, and where, I have no doubt, and as some one may yet prove by recollection, the whole question of paying these spoliations by our Government had been settled early, as soon as the treaty was obtained from France. No other supposition will explain the language, and this construction is fully confirmed by the Senate's rejection of the second article wherein France concedes the demand, and which concession of just indemnity we EXACT, after spending so much trouble and labor to gain! Why reject—why expunge this second article? "Because we mean to pay the claims, and prefer to pay them at once rather than meet the *recent* demands of France, which may saddle us with a harder bargain!" Yes, sir, such was the intention of our Government then, and such will be the consummation of it now, because we yet owe this last debt, contracted in our glorious struggle for independence.

With due consideration, I have the honor to be, &c.

LIVINGSTON.

LETTER TO Mr. CLAY—NO. III.

COUNCIL BLUFF, JULY 17, 1841.

SIR: Having merely enumerated a few of the many advantages of a Navy Yard and an Academy at Memphis, Tennessee—for in a case so plain, argument is useless—let me take a glance at some of the other establishments necessary to make the system complete. With a navy yard in the West, a national foundry also becomes *essential* for the purpose of furnishing ordnance to the vessels built and equipped there.

The expense of transporting great guns for the Navy, from the Atlantic, across the Alleghenies, to the West, or of freighting them around to New Orleans, and thence up to Memphis, would cost as much, probably more, than it would take to cast them in the West.

Where the foundry should be situated, I am not prepared to say, further than that it should be on the waters of the Mississippi, above Memphis—at an intermediate point between the Gulf and the Lakes, and convenient to supplies of coal and iron.

In urging the importance of good guns, such as a national foundry would give for our vessels of war, it is only necessary to remind you of the fact that in the last war *we had more men killed on the Lakes by the bursting of our own guns than by the shot of the enemy.* It is a terrible thing in action, and a great damper upon the bravery of the most gallant tar, when he is afraid of his own piece.

Intimately connected with these establishments, and with the prosperity of the South and West, is a system of national defences on the Lakes in the North, and on the Gulf in the South. Of the latter I shall speak in my next.

In a war with England; or, in case of separation, in a war with Canada, we should first have to build the ships, before we could have any naval force on the Lakes. The enemy might get the start of us, and, before we could send out a vessel, bombard our towns, burn our villages, or destroy our Lake trade entirely, which is many times more valuable than theirs. Therefore we have the more at stake.

At the return of peace, the public armed vessels there would be dismantled, and laid up to rot—for the public could make no use of them.

To prevent such evils—as an act of justice to the West, and for the security and prosperity of the Union, the Lakes should be tapped with a steamboat canal from the waters of the Mississippi.

You were the Hercules of the National Road; the same powerful arguments which you used for proving the importance, the national character, and the constitutionality of that undertaking, might be repeated with like, nay, with more force of eloquence and reason for a National Canal.

In war, the armed steamers at the Memphis yard could run through that canal, and gain the important advantage of striking the first blow upon the Lakes. They could sweep those inland waters of the enemy's commerce, and, by gaining with a timely blow, easily maintain the supremacy of the Lakes. At the return of peace those vessels, instead of being dismantled there to rot, could be withdrawn by way of the National Canal, and returned to their former posts in the Gulf of Mexico, or in protecting the revenue on the Atlantic coast.

The cost of the armed vessels which a three years' war with England would leave upon the Lakes, would well nigh suffice to construct this canal. But the National Canal, like the National Road, whether it were ever required for the purposes of war or not, would be worth its full value, and far more than cost to the Union. In this scheme all the West, from Louisiana up, are deeply interested; for the incidental advantages to those States would be very great—all of which you will comprehend at a glance.

UNION JACK.

LETTER TO Mr. CLAY—No IV.

SIR. Let us now look into the condition of our Naval establishments and means of defence in the South.

Take the map of North America and cast your eye on it from the Capes of Virginia down the Atlantic coast—passing around the Florida reefs into the Gulf of Mexico to the remote southwestern corner of the United States—a distance of about two thousand miles—and you will not find a single Naval depot, at which even a sloop of war, whether disabled in a gale or crippled in an action, could be repaired. Not a great while ago, a small revenue cutter had to be sent from the so-called navy yard at Pensacola to Charleston, South Carolina, *to have her sides calked* and some slight repairs made.

Now, take the other side of the picture. Go back to Mason & Dixon's line, and run your finger towards the north on the map, that you may see what has been done in that region in the way of naval defences and improvements. In the waters of the Chesapeake you find two well-appointed navy yards and one naval station. In the waters of the Delaware is another large building yard—less than two degrees further on, you come to another extensive dock-yard at New York—and a few hours thence, to two more—Boston and Portsmouth—both in the waters of Massachusetts.

Yet in all this partial protection and unequal distribution of the national bounty, the South and the West have complained not. In these matters Southern and Western statesmen have taken grounds far above mere local interests, State prejudice, or sectional jealousies; they have occupied the high eminence of patriotism, with a free will and a liberal hand they have been among the foremost to vote away the public money wherever and whenever the honor, the safety, or the welfare of their country required it. Without asking whether this or that State would be most benefited by a naval appropriation, they have striven to make the Navy all that the dignity of their country abroad, or its safety at home, requires it to be.

A despatch vessel of war sent from New York to Pensacola, in the Gulf of Mexico, was thirty four days in making the passage on one occasion, and fifty-six on the other. Upon an average it would take twenty or thirty days for a naval force, from the nearest port of the North, to carry relief to the property of our citizens in the Gulf of Mexico. In consequence of such unequal distribution of the public dockyards and depots, most of the European Powers, with their steamships of war, are actually nearer to our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico than we ourselves. In case of war they have much nearer than we, secure places of rendezvous for vessels of all kinds. To us, there would be no sufficient shelter nearer than Norfolk.

Is protection less due to the South than to the North? Does the vicinity of the West India Islands, with their black 5-moor regiments, afford to the South an especial guaranty that in war she shall enjoy immunities, and be exempt from dangers unknown to the North? Or is it because the safety of Georgia and the Carolinas, the integrity of their soil are less sacred—the products of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia; of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri; of Iowa, Florida, and Wisconsin, of Kentucky and Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas—which pass through the Gulf of Mexico on their way to market—are all these interests, I say, left thus exposed, because they are of less importance in the Federal eye, than their sister interests in the North? Or shall the defenceless condition of the South and the West be ascribed to the selfishness of the North and the East, which hitherto have been ascendant in the National councils? No sir. Ascribe that rather to the apathy of the former two on the subject, and to their manner of weakness in the legislative halls of the nation. It rests with you to rouse them up. Under the new apportionment of representation, their representatives will outnumber those of the Northern and Middle States on the floors of Congress. *Verbum sat.*

Bordering on the Gulf of Mexico are the Islands of Cuba, Jamaica, and St. Domingo, besides groups of smaller ones, and the States of Texas, Mexico, and Central America; any or all of which are liable to be occupied by Powers at war with the United States.

The Gulf is the Mediterranean of these countries; which, owing to the winds at the South, Cuba and the Bahamas at the East is as much closed against egress, except through the straits of Florida, as is the Mediterranean proper, except through the straits of Gibraltar.

The only pass from this Gulf belongs to us; and by us should be secured at whatever cost. Key West is the Gibraltar of these straits, with a harbor susceptible of being strengthened and rendered impregnable as that.

The South and the West are never secure, nor their defences complete, until they be made a strong hold, where the public vessels may rendezvous in war, and merchantmen retreat for safety.

France has made Toulon, in the Mediterranean, her great naval establishment. Spain, too, had her Carthagena. What Toulon is to France, and Carthagena was to Spain, Pensacola is to us. Though Spain had the dock-yards of Fayal and Cadiz and France those of Cherburg and Brest, outside of their Mediterranean, the exigencies of war soon taught each of them the importance of good naval stations at Carthagena and Toulon.

From the experience of Spain and the example of France let the South and West learn a lesson, and resolve to press the subject, shoulder to shoulder; not to give over until the naval establishment at Pensacola be made the Toulon of their Mediterranean.

Pensacola has many advantages. Its natural position is important. It is in the midst of our live-oak forests, as it were; and it is convenient to excellent timber and naval stores, and has all the resources required to make it an important naval station. And it should be abundantly furnished with all the materials, means, and facilities which are to be found at the North for building, equipping, and repairing our men of war. Suitable depots and places of rendezvous ought also to be supplied along the coast of Georgia, North and South Carolina.

This subject has been often treated of before, and with an ability to which I dare not aspire. I have no higher aim than merely to call your attention, or that of some one of your compatriots to it.

UNION JACK.

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold on the premises, on Wednesday, the 3d of November, my Farm, containing upwards of 900 acres, lying about five miles south of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia. It is one of the most desirable farms in the Valley, possessing every advantage of location, quality of soil, wood and water, the improvements very good, the farm under a good state of tillage and fencing. The terms, which will be accommodating, made known on the day of sale.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold to the highest bidder, all the Stock, Farming Utensils, &c on said farm, consisting, in part, of some good work Horses and Colts, a good saddle Horse, about fifteen head of Cattle, some good milch Cows, a few prime Beeves about eighty Hogs, thirty of them very good stock, a flock of Sheep, from eighty to one hundred barrels of Corn, the crop of Wheat, which has just been seeded, (about 85 acres,) a Carriage and Harness for two horses, from fifteen to twenty cords of seasoned Oak and Hickory fire Wood, and a lot of locust Posts.

Also, a small lot of Household Furniture, embracing a very handsome pair of Dining Tables of the latest fashion.

Terms of sale: A short credit on the beeves, corn, and pork. On all the other personal property a credit of nine months for all sums over $5, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security; cash for purchases under $5.

Sale to commence early in the day.

oct 23—ts JANE P BYRD.

☞ **POSTPONED SALE.**—The above Sale is postponed until Thursday, the 11th of November. On that day will be added to the sale a stout, active, and healthy Mulatto Boy, about 12 years of age. Terms: A short credit. J P B

FOR RENT, till the end of the ensuing session of Congress, and immediate possession to be given, the three-story dwelling in the row known as the *Seven Buildings*, on Pennsylvania avenue, in the First Ward of the city, and the fourth house from the eastern corner of the row. The house is large and commodious, has a pump in the yard, an excellent stable, and other conveniences belonging to it.

For terms, apply to J. D. Simms, Six Buildings.

nov 9—2aw2w

BLACK BOMBASINS, &c.—Just opened—

10 pieces Black Bombasins
10 do Blue black Crapes
3 do Blue-black Mousselines
Mourning Calico, &c.

Just received and for sale low by

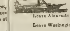
RILEY & PEERY,

nov 9—3teo Corner of 5th st, and opposite Centre Market.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young gentleman, who is a graduate of a New England College, wishes to obtain a situation immediately as assistant in some established institution, or as tutor in a private family. He is prepared to teach all the branches usually taught in our high schools and academies.

Testimonials with respect to moral character and literary qualifications will be furnished. Apply to John Kurtz, Esq. Georgetown, D C. nov 9—eo3t

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA BOAT.



Trips of the steamboat JOSEPH JOHNSON during the week terminating on Sunday evening next, November 14, viz

Leave Alexandria at 8½ and 10½ o'clock A. M.
and 3 " P. M.
Leave Washington at 9½ and 11½ " A. M.
and 4 " P. M.

Passage 12½ cents in specie, or 20 cents in paper.

nov 8—6t IGNATIUS ALLEN, Captain

INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC—Juvenile Class.—Mr CRAGIN takes this opportunity to inform his patrons and the Public generally that he intends to commence, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at his school room, in the Columbia Engine House, a course of lessons in Vocal Music, to be continued weekly during the academic year, until August next. No charge will be made to those who are members of his day-school. To all others the charge will be five dollars for the course. Young Ladies as well as young Gentlemen, who are wishing to obtain a knowledge of the science of music, and to discipline their voices by the exercise of singing, are respectfully invited to attend. Hours from half past nine to half past ten A. M. each Saturday.

nov 9—ep3t

STATE ARMORY AND TOWN HALL LOTTERY of Baltimore.—Draws every day.

WM. H. RICE, having been appointed Agent for the above Lottery for this District, would respectfully call the attention of his friends and the Public to the following splendid schemes:

Class B. draws this day.

1 prize of	$14,000	1 prize of	$2,000
1 do	4,000	1 do	1 474
1 do	2 000	20 prizes of	1 000

20 of $500—20 of $300—20 of $250, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.

All tickets with only one drawn number $1.

Class C. draws Wednesday, Nov 10.

1 prize of	$15 000	1 prize of	$2,800
1 do	5 000	1 do	2,114
1 do	3 000	10 do	1,000

20 of $500—20 of $300—20 of $250, &c. &c.

Whole tickets $5—Shares in proportion.

All tickets with only one drawn number, $1.

For tickets or shares in the above splendid schemes, apply to or address WM. H. RICE, Agent,

nov 9—3t Manager's Office, Penn. av. near 4½ street.

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1841.

GENERAL SCOTT'S LETTER

In the preceding columns our readers will perceive a letter from Major Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, to certain friends, in reply to inquiries addressed to him, with a view to the placing his name before the country as a candidate for the Presidency. It is proper to say that we have no authority for inserting this letter in our paper, other than the finding it in other prints, to some one of which we presume it was communicated by some friend; and, thus being made public property, we consider ourselves at liberty to give it to our readers without any discourtesy to the distinguished writer.

The object of this note is simply to explain how the letter comes to appear in our columns—not to offer any comments on the letter itself, or on the purpose it discloses, and to which it owes its birth. The only remark which we feel prompted to make on the subject is an expression of our regret that the friends of this distinguished citizen should have thought it expedient to agitate the question of the succession thus early. We had hoped that the exciting subject would not have been stirred, at least on the part of the Whigs, for a year or two to come. In saying thus much, we must add, in regard to the letter itself, that the sentiments which it so fully avows, do honor alike to the frankness of the distinguished writer and to the soundness of his principles; and are such as we should be satisfied always to see constitute the guide of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

REVERSE OF SENTENCE.—It is stated by the Norfolk Beacon that the Secretary of the Navy has reversed the decree of the Court Martial, held on board the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, at Norfolk, sentencing Dr. HUNTER and Lieut. GODON to suspension, and acquitted these gentlemen of the charges made against them, in the most creditable manner. The Secretary, in his acquittal of those officers, has asserted, in the most unequivocal terms, that there were no grounds for complaint against them, much less for a conviction and sentence by court martial.

The Hon. Roger Vose died at his residence in Walpole (N. H.) on the 28th ult. His age was about 75. He had filled the office of State Senator, Representative in the House, Member to Congress, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Court for the western circuit of New Hampshire.

FROM JAMAICA.—Kingston files to the 8th ult. mention an attempt to introduce the culture of cotton in the Island. A planter had succeeded in growing eleven acres. The seeds were procured from Sea Island, and had grown and thriven beautifully. The land on which it was planted is represented to have been incapable of producing before any thing but guinea-grass.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

MR SPARKS' FIRST LECTURE BEFORE THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The days in which our ancestors crowned with the "Phrygian Cap" the liberty pole, on which we have seen it glitter in the sunbeam, since our infancy, are becoming more and more distant. The veteran remnants of an epoch in which the American name was traced in fiery characters upon the tablet of modern history are gradually disappearing from the scene, and we of the present generation rarely enjoy the good fortune of hearing the narrator commence his recital with the words of Æneas:

———quæque ipse———vidi
Et quorum pars fui.

What was an actuality to our fathers, to us has become a tradition—the tradition of our nobility, kindling every American heart with patriotism, with national pride, with moral energy.

It was therefore natural that those among us who venerate the memory of our forefathers, and seek humbly to follow the footsteps of the founders of our great Republic, should be attracted to the lecture on the history of its early struggles—more especially as the brave of those times were to be evoked from their mortuary dust, and their exploits held up to view, by the biographer of *Washington*, of *Franklin*, and of *Gouverneur Morris*; and they who regarded his coming as little less than a solemnity, had reason to feel proud at meeting more than 600 enthusiastic auditors, of both sexes and of all ages, in the graceful chapel of the University, a tribute worthy of the great annalist and honorable to our city.

The "Introductory," embracing the leading events of the twenty-five years preceding the War of Independence, was an admirable *résumé* of the causes which led to it. From Mr. Sparks's extensive and accurate knowledge of a topic upon which his labors have shed more light than those of all previous historians, we were prepared to expect a plenitude of striking *facts*; and, from his lives of so many heroes and patriots, happy and faithful delineations of human character. To these qualities he added a philosophical analysis of cause and effect; and handled the cumbrous materials of history—events scattered through a series of years, and over a wide expanse of territory, and various as the nature and pursuits of men, with the ease and skill of a consummate master.

The attention was breathless and continuous; alike befitting the dignity of the theme and the severe earnestness of the lecturer—who promises us, next Monday evening, a sketch of the proceedings of the *First Continental Congress.* We feel confident that the occasion will be graced by the same gratified and admiring assembly.

The thanks of our citizens are due to Mr Sparks and to the committee of the *New York Historical Society.*

FIGHT WITH A SLAVER.—The Boston Courier of Saturday says. "Captain Goldsmith, of schooner Herald, arrived yesterday from Princess Island, Africa, reports that Her Majesty's sloop-of war Iris, Captain Tucker, touched at Princess Island about September 1 for water. A short time before, she had had an engagement with a large slaver in the Bight of Benin, and had been beaten off with several men killed and wounded, the commander among the latter.

The citizens of Westfield, Massachusetts, have presented a handsome silver pitcher to a lad named Rozeme Rogers, about thirteen years old, for rescuing another boy from a watery grave, in July last, at the risk of his own life.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL STATISTICS.—The amount raised by town taxes the last year, throughout the State, for school purposes, was $491,015 23, which, added to the amount of income of the surplus revenue appropriated to the same object of $9,529 48, makes an annual appropriation of HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS. The number of children returned, between the ages of four and sixteen, is 183,492. The average sum appropriated to the instruction of each child is $2 70.

AN EDITOR MADE A BARONET.—Queen VICTORIA appears to have no scruples with regard to the promotion of Editors to high stations of honor. Immediately after the late political struggle, she conferred a baronetcy on JOHN EASTHOPE, Esq., the able and distinguished conductor of the London Morning Chronicle, the leading organ of liberal politics in England. This was altogether right and proper. Mr EASTHOPE had fully earned the distinction, and Queen VICTORIA deserves the thanks of the whole Editorial Corps for the generous appreciation of talent and effort in this particular instance.—*Phil. Inq.*

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.—A letter from Marion, Jefferson county, to the Tallahassee (Florida) Star, under date of October 25 h, says: Yesterday morning, about seven miles from Magnolia, the Indians attacked a party from this neighborhood, on their way to St Marks and Port Leon, and, out of a party of seven or eight, three gentlemen were killed—Messrs Wiley W. Wood, Spooner, and Henry Horn. Mrs Spooner was riding alongside of Mr Wood at the moment that the Indians rose out of the palmetto brush and fired upon the party, with her little son behind her, but she was not injured, and wheeled her horse and safely escaped out of their reach. The wretches pursued a Mr Washington Vickers and a Mr Jesse P. Havis, who were also of the party, the latter a lame man, but were kept off by Mr. Vickers firing a gun on one who approached near, and the rest were put to flight by Mr. Havis pointing an unloaded gun at them, as they came near, threatening to shoot them if they came nearer. The Indians rifled the pockets of the dead. It is supposed they got a booty of six or seven hundred dollars.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS IN MARYLAND.

The Marlborough Gazette contains an account of the Agricultural Society's exhibition which took place in that town on Wednesday last. There was a large collection of beautiful animals on the occasion, in respect to fine breeds, of which Prince George's county is ahead of all the other counties in the State. Premiums for the best Durham and Devonshire cattle were awarded to Colonel JOHN MERCER, J. S. SKINNER, Esq., Governor SPRIGG, R. W. BOWIE, Esq., and other eminent agriculturists. Among the specimens of sheep exhibited were some fine animals of the Leicester and Southdown breeds. The premium for the best specimen of tobacco was awarded to R. MCGREGOR, Esq. The tobacco press of Messrs. SINCLAIR & Co. was commended by the committee as the best that had come under their notice. From four to five hundred persons attended the exhibition, and the Anne Arundel county farmers were successful competitors for many of the premiums.

The Centreville Sentinel also gives an account of the Fair of the Queen Anne's County Agricultural Society, held the week before, which was the first exhibition of the kind in that county. The quantity of stock exhibited was not large, (says the Sentinel,) but the variety was as great, perhaps, as is usually found in larger exhibitions, and the quality not inferior to that of any other stock exhibited on the Eastern Shore. Among the specimens of fine cattle were some superior Durhams, full-blooded North Devons, and various crosses between improved and common cattle.

It is a singular fact that all our pecuniary difficulties, both State and National, have grown out of the exercise of the Veto power. Gen. JACKSON vetoed the bill to establish a National Bank, and forthwith his party friends brought into existence hundreds of State Banks—thence followed an expanded currency, and the age of speculation—and, again, these were followed by revulsion and ruins. Gen. Jackson vetoed the bill authorizing an appropriation towards constructing the Maysville turnpike road, and recommended that States should make internal improvements. The States gave heed to the advice, Illinois among the rest; and here we now are in the midst of rail-road ruins, State bankruptcy, and general pecuniary distress—all of which can be traced, with unerring certainty, to the exercise of the Veto power.—*Sangamo (Ill.) Journal.*

"BOZ" IN AMERICA.—It is stated in the New York Courier that "Boz" is to lend his valuable aid to the pages of the Knickerbocker Magazine. The Courier adds, that the intelligence of Mr. DICKENS's intended visit to this country was communicated in a recent letter to Mr. L. GAYLORD CLARK, the Editor of the Knickerbocker, from which we are permitted to make the following extract. In several letters to Mr CLARK, Mr DICKENS expresses the same warm regard for America and Americans which he manifests below. The reference to the opening is to the death of the Editor's only and twin brother, the late gifted and lamented WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK, Esq., of Philadelphia.

"I condole with you, from my heart, on the loss you have sustained; and I feel proud of your permitting me to sympathise with your affliction. It is a great satisfaction to me to have been addressed under similar circumstances by many of your countrymen since the 'Curiosity Shop' came to a close. Some simple and honest hearts in the remote wilds of America have written me letters on the loss of their children; so numbering my little book, or rather heroine, with their household gods, and so pouring out their trials and sources of comfort in them, before me as a friend, that I have been inexpressibly moved—and am whenever I think of them, I do assure you.

"I am going to *bring* you an article for good old Diedrick. For, on the fourth of next January, if it pleases God, I am coming, with my wife, on a three or four months' visit to America. The British and North American steam packet will bring me, I hope, to Boston, and enable me in the third week of the new year to set my foot upon the soil I have trodden in my day dreams many times, and whose sons (and daughters) I yearn to know and be among.

"I hope you are surprised, and I hope not unpleasantly.

"Ever faithfully, yours, CHARLES DICKENS."

STEAM NAVIGATION IN INDIA.—In looking over a file of Indian papers, it is particularly interesting to observe the growing attention which is paid to steam navigation in India, and the expectations which are indulged in as to the advantages to be derived from this source. From the monthly packets that are to start from Calcutta, and proceed, by Madras and Ceylon, to Suez, the inhabitants of India anticipate a large influx of visiters from England, frequent deputations from the East India House to watch the state of affairs. India, it is expected, will become a new resort for travellers for pleasure, to whom every country in Europa has grown stale. In forty five days, it is calculated, they will reach Calcutta from England, then embark on a river steamer and visit the most remarkable places on the banks, proceed to Ferozepore, take the Indus steamer down to Kurachee, and thence take Bombay on their return home. The Indian commercial men, on the other hand, will, it is supposed, pay frequent visits to England, as well as natives, who, finding the difficulties of travelling removed, will gradually throw off the restrictions of caste. England will be selected by the officers of the Government when seeking the restoration of health in preference to the Cape or Van Dieman's Land.—*English paper.*

The annexed note, which was received at Boston on Wednesday last by the Messrs. Topliff, shows that one vessel at least escaped the general destruction which fell upon the fishing craft belonging to Gloucester during the dreadful gale of the 4th of last month:

"An American fishing schooner, with only a boy on board, put into Port Matoon, having been blown out of Gloucester during the late gale. She has some dry fish on board, (600 barrels mackerel.) This is all I could learn, as the consul has not received his letter concerning her. The boy is well."

PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.—The aggregate shipments of Anthracite Coal from the principal mining districts during the present season, up to the 1st instant, are as follow. The Pinegrove and Shamokin districts are in that part of the Susquehanna Valley whose outlet is into the Chesapeake Bay, and in due time will furnish supplies of great magnitude.

Schuylkill	512 786
Lehigh	102 708
Lachawana	158 008
Pinegrove	20 500
Shamoken	16 276
Total	810,278

KENNEBEC POTATO TRADE.—Twenty thousand bushels of potatoes have been purchased in this village, for exportation, during the past week. As they bring two shillings per bushel, quick, when delivered here, farmers have thus carried into the country in one week, from the sale of this product of their farms merely, near *seven thousand dollars!* This is but a small item in the potato trade of Maine. The value of the potato crop of this State will well compare with that of the cotton crop of Georgia.—*Hallowell Cultivator.*

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—A young man named Luther Harris, aged 21, committed suicide at Marlborough, (N. H.) week before last, having first *written a notice of his death*, which he forwarded to the editors of the Keene Sentinel. It is as follows.

"MELANCHOLY.—Died in Marlborough, October 1st, Luther Harris. He took his own life. He was teacher of the select school in Marlboro' when he died, and gave no reason for the act, but appeared to have a reason which no one else has thought of. His body was carried to his friends in Windham. His soul is now in *another, another, another* world. May it be a warning to others not to take their own lives. His connexions were respectable. His father is a minister of the gospel. His school by this act is broken up and will not soon be started again."

GREEN BAY, (WISCONSIN,) OCTOBER 19.

SUICIDE OF A CRIMINAL.—The Menomonee Indian, confined in the jail of this county some six weeks on a charge of murder, committed suicide by hanging himself to the grates of his cell, on Wednesday night last. Until the day previous he had been remarkably cheerful and evidently unconcerned about his trial. On that day, however, the Grand Jury found a bill against him for *manslaughter*, which was magnified into something portentous of his fate by those who desired his conviction; one of whom, deserving the execration of the friends of humanity, informed the prisoner, through the grates, *that he was to be hung; the jury had found him guilty.* This threw at once a cloud over the buoyant hopes before entertained by him, and doubtless instigated him thus to end his life, choosing rather thus to die than by the hand of the executioner. He had no fears of death, but the pride of this "son of the forest" caused him to shrink from the idea of "dying the death of a dog." Little doubt was entertained with regard to his innocence; none, or very few thought him guilty of crime. He is the third Menomonee Indian who has ended their career in the same way, and in the same cells—all too marked with the same deliberation and all, too, dreading a public execution. Nothing could have been done more deliberately than this seems to have been done; the grate to which was tied the fatal instrument (a silk handkerchief) was wound with rag to prevent it from being cut off. No blame whatever is attached to the Jailer or Marshal, every care and precaution was taken to prevent such a result.

[*Republican.*

UNION OF THE WHIGS.

FROM THE HARTFORD (CT.) COURANT, OCTOBER 23.

There never was a time when strict union was more necessary to the Whig party than the present. When it was found to be indispensable to the preservation of the highest interests of the country to discharge the late Administration, and put an end to the system of corruption which had for so long a time prevailed, the great object was accomplished by a spirit of union among the opposers of that system. Losing sight of all inferior considerations, and looking only to the "General Welfare," they united as one man in an attempt to rid the country of the pernicious influence which had so long controlled the public affairs, and their success far exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

A similar spirit of patriotic unanimity actuated the Whig members of Congress, in both Houses, during the late session; and the consequence was, that they carried through all the great measures which it was thought expedient to take up at that session. We make no allusion to the disappointment they experienced in one case by Executive interposition, because this is a result that they may meet with in any case in which that branch of the Government may think it proper to exercise its prerogative.

It is probable that the question of a Fiscal Agency, in some form or other, will come before Congress at the next session; undoubtedly it will at some time during the present Congress. Whenever it is taken up, unless the Whigs are united, another sub-Treasury, disguised perhaps in form and name, may be offered for consideration. A project, quite as objectionable, in some respects, as that which was repealed at the late session, has been laid before the Public in the paper published at Washington by the printer of the Senate. If the Whigs should be divided into parties in Congress, that project, or something worse, may be attempted, and, without union among the Whigs, may be adopted.

The subject of the Tariff must undergo a general revision during the present Congress, as what is commonly called the compromise act will shortly expire. This is a subject extremely interesting to the Union at large, and to no part of it more than the manufacturing States. The question how far protective duties shall be laid, is one that must excite much feeling, and probably much diversity of sentiment. One great object with individual politicians will be, to make it a political question, by arraying the imagined interests of some of the States against the real interests of others, and in this way to excite party divisions and animosities. A spirit of liberal, but at the same time decided union among the Whigs can alone insure justice to all parties on this subject.

It would seem that nobody can entertain any reasonable doubts on this matter. There is no national election on hand. No question about candidates for office can, at least with any propriety, arise for some years to come. The great object before the Whigs, in our judgment, should be the promotion of the interests of the country; and, to secure that, they must preserve the union of the party.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—Honduras papers to the 2d ultimo contain an account of an attempt to assassinate Gen CARRERA, the virtual head of affairs in Central America, by a player named Chepillo Andrade. CARRERA was slightly wounded, but drew his sword and sabred the assassin on the spot. A political farce has been played off in offering the Presidential chair to CARRERA, by whom it was refused. It has been accepted by Senor VENANCIO LOPEZ, a lawyer.

WESTERN RELICS.—At Aztalan, the ancient city of Wisconsin, we learn from the Wisconsin Inquirer, that some workmen, engaged in quarrying limestone, found, at a depth of five or six feet from the surface of the earth, and three or four feet below the upper stratum of rock, a human thigh bone, which was, with the exception of one end, completely imbedded in the solid lime rock, the formation of the stone in all appearance having been around the bone. This is one more of the numerous testimonials that are daily brought to light, that go to prove the former settlement of the distant West. The burnt brick structure in the vicinity of Aztalan, reaching to a very great extent, is a most interesting memorial of by-gone times.—*Sentinel.*

WALKING ON WATER.—A gentleman of Cincinnati has invented a Life Preserver, by means of which the power of locomotion is retained in the water, in an upright position. It consists of a garment, water tight, to encase the feet, legs, and the body to near the arms, and near the latter is fitted a large life-preserver. To the hands are fixed paddles. Having witnessed an experiment in front of the city, where the wearer entered the water and passed down the channel for a distance of fourteen hundred feet, the editor of the Gazette testifies that the buoyant power of this garment is so great as to float any one for hours, *without getting wet.*

From the Bermudian of October 23, we learn that a violent hurricane fell upon the town of Hamilton on the 21st ult. Fourteen or fifteen houses were partially damaged, many trees thrown down, and the plants throughout the Island blackened and destroyed. The shipping in the harbor received but little damage. Ravages of the gale are to be found in every parish of the island. The Bermudian says.

"The Charles Heselline, from New York, which had landed her passengers at the West End the evening previous, encountered the storm with greater violence than we had it here. This affords another proof of the correctness of the new theory of storms. On that theory, as tested by the veering of the winds, only the eastern extremity of the whirl could have passed over this island, while the Charles Heseltine, being further to the westward, would have more of it, by being nearer its centre; she consequently took the storm earlier than we did, the wind prevailing at first nearly the same as with us, but lasting longer, and latterly blowing with greater force from the northwest. Between nine and ten o'clock, just before the gale broke up, the vessel was thrown down so low as to lose overboard her deck load of cattle. She got into port on Thursday evening."

Among the reforms attempted in New York is suppression of the Sunday papers. The Grand Jury has presented them as nuisances, and in our opinion very properly. There should be one day of the week at least for repose, and nothing unnecessary should be done on that day. If the law had no divine sanction, the manifest benefit, moral and physical, to all classes of society, constitutes a sufficient reason to demand the observance of it. We can do very well without Sunday papers. The appetite for news, news, news, might rest satisfied with six days of pampering, such as it now obtains from the numberless and ample journals which pretermit only the Sabbath.—*Nat. Gaz.*

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn from the Warren (R. I.) Star that the whale ship Triton, arrived at that port on the 28th October, in lat 31 21, longitude 68 50, fell in with two rafts, on one of them were fourteen and on the other two men. They were the remaining part of the officers and crew of the brig William and Joseph, of Martha's Vineyard.

From the statements of those on the rafts, it appears that the William and Joseph capsized in a hurricane on the morning of October 21. The masts broke by the deck, after which the vessel righted. Two of the crew were swept over board at this time. The remainder were on the wreck for six days, during which time they prepared the rafts, and took to them immediately before the vessel sunk. Two others died on the raft. Captain Dexter and the others on the raft had suffered terribly before they were taken from it. Many of them could not stand. Their flesh was scarified and bruised, and their limbs and tongues were much swollen.

SLAVERS AT ST HELENA.—The ship Howard, at Boston, from Calcutta, via St. Helena, reports the arrival at the latter place of the brig Gabriel, a slaver, which had been captured when fifteen days from Havana by Her Majesty's brig of war Acorn. She had a crew of sixty-five Spaniards, and exchanged several shots with the Acorn. She had a cargo of bale goods, lumber, and rice. In one of the kegs of rice were found papers which gave information that twenty three slave vessels were fitting out from Havana. The Gabriel's crew were put on board the Acorn, which sailed for the coast of Africa to land them on a desolate and uninhabited part of the coast.

Seven other slavers, previously captured, were breaking up at St. Helena.

No less than 1600 slaves, taken from captured slave ships, were at St. Helena when the Howard left.

YOUNG LAWYERS.—At the October term of the Supreme Court, now sitting in the city of Rochester, fifty five gentlemen were found upon examination to have so far complied with the rules of the Court as to entitle them to practice as attorneys, and thirty-three others were admitted as counsellors.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 6th instant, THOMAS DUNGAN, Esq., of the Treasury Department, aged about 68 years.

In Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, the 3d instant, ANN LOUISA, wife of S CALVERT FORD, and daughter of the late ARCHIBALD CRESSMAN, of this city.

At the Council Bluffs, on the 28th of September last, SAU-CA-NASH, (Billy Caldwell,) the principal chief of the United Nation of Ottawa, Pottawattamie, and Chippewa Indians, in the 60th year of his age. He was well and favorably known to the old residents of Chicago and the northern frontier of Illinois, as an able and efficient friend during the Sac and Fox troubles of 1832. By his powerful influence and efficient management, he prevented the Ottawas, Pottawatamies, and Chippewas from uniting with the enemy on that occasion.—*Chicago American.*

☞ A meeting of the subscribers to the Washington Hunt will take place at Fuller's Hotel on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing the Club. All persons wishing to become members are earnestly requested to attend.

nov 9

☞ **Northern Liberties Fire Company.**—A special meeting of the Northern Liberties Fire Company will be held at the Engine-house on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Those citizens favorable to the maintenance of an efficient Fire Company in the northern section of the city are requested to be present, as an important subject will be submitted for their consideration. nov 8—2t

☞ The members of the Total Abstinence Beneficial Association will hold an adjourned meeting at the office of John D. Clark, Esq. corner of 13th street and Pennsylvania avenue, on Wednesday evening next, the 10th instant, at 7 o'clock, when persons wishing to become members are respectfully requested to attend.

JOHN B. BOON,

nov 9 Secretary.

☞ **Repeal Association.**—The eighth monthly meeting of the Association will be held at the usual place on Tuesday, the 9th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance. By order. TIMOTHY O'NEALE,

nov 8—2t Secretary.

☞ **Temperance Address by the Rev. Mr. Stringfellow.**—The promised Address of Rev. Mr. Stringfellow, before the Young Men's Total Abstinence Society of Washington city, which, from sudden indisposition, he was unable to deliver at the time first appointed, (21st ult.) will be delivered on this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, in Wesley Chapel, (Rev. Mr. Davis's,) corner of F and 5th streets.

The Public generally, friends and foes of Temperance are invited to attend the promised meeting; and a special invitation is extended to the numerous and highly respectable congregation which assembled on a former occasion to hear Mr. Stringfellow. nov 9

BANK OF WASHINGTON, Nov 9, 1841.

A DIVIDEND of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th instant.

JAS. ADAMS,

nov 9—3t [Globe & Madisonian] Cashier.

OFFICE OF U. S. ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NOVEMBER 8, 1841.

PERSONS having business are hereby informed that it is kept in the *Eastern Wing of the City Hall*, in the story above the basement. nov 9—3t

NATIONAL THEATRE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the National Theatre will be held at the Theatre on Thursday afternoon, 11th instant at 4 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested on business of importance relating to the opening of the Theatre the ensuing season.

nov 9—ToW&Th

Sales This Day.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, the 9th instant, at the Centre Market House, will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, four young and good MILCH COWS and Calves.

Terms of sale cash nov 8—2t

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—On Tuesday, the 9th November, at 11 o'clock, A M we shall sell, positively without reserve, to close an estate, at our Auction Store, the following valuable and desirable lots in the city of Washington, viz

Lots 2, 24, and 27, in square 281
Lots 8, 9, 10, and 23, in square 286
Lots 11, 16, 27, 33, and 37, in square 411
Lots 20, 23, and 26, in square 499
Lots 13, 14, 21, and 24, in square 539

Many of the above lots are very desirably located, and will be well worthy the examination and attention of those who want good lots and good bargains.

Terms very liberal, and will be made known on the day of sale.

DYER & WRIGHT,

oct 21—2aw&d3tif Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE at General Post Office Building.—On Tuesday afternoon next, 10 h instant, at 3 o'clock, we shall sell, in front of the New General Post Office, a lot of—

Lumber, Ladders, Stoves
Two heavy made Trucks, suitable for quarrymen or stone-cutters
Two Frame Buildings, suitable for offices
Two Lime houses, one Cement-house, &c.
A pair of Fairbank's Patent Scales

By order of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Terms, Cash, in specie.

DYER & WRIGHT,

nov 5—ts Auctioneers.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to adjournment, a GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company will be held at the office of said company, in the city of Frederick, on Wednesday, the 10 h inst. being the second Wednesday of the month, at 8 o'clock P. M.

JNO TURNER, Secretary.

Frederick City, Md., Nov 3, 1841 nov 4—3teoTh&Tu.

SALE OF FURNITURE, HORSES, COWS, BUGGY, &c. by E. S. Wright, Georgetown.—On Friday next, the 12th instant at 10 o'clock A M I shall sell, without reserve, at the tavern of Mr John Poole on Bent street, *formerly Holtzman's*, a large assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of—

Mahogany Sideboards, Dining and Breakfast Tables
Chairs, Carpets, Curtains, Andirons, Fire Irons, and Fenders
Crockery and Glass ware, Knives and Forks, Looking Glasses
20 excellent Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding
Bureaus, Wash Tables, &c. with a general assortment of Kitchen Furniture Stoves, &c.
An excellent Bar
2 fine Saddle and Harness Horses
2 Milch Cows, and a very excellent Buggy and Harness
A lot of Shirts and Brass Hickory Wood, &c.

Terms of sale. On all sums of and under $50, cash; over $50, a credit of ninety days, for approved endorsed notes, before delivery.

EDWARD S. WRIGHT,

nov 6—dts Auctioneer.

MAINE MERCER POTATOES.—The subscriber is daily expecting 2 000 bushels prime Maine Mercer Potatoes. These he will do well to apply early

JOHN DAVIDSON

nov 8—3t Water street, Georgetown.

REMOVAL.—FOWLER & DANIEL Merchant Tailors, would inform their old customers and the Public generally that they have removed from their old stand opposite the Centre Market house to one of the new store houses lately erected on Pennsylvania avenue, north side, between 3d and 4½ streets, where they have on hand a large and well-selected stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which they are prepared to make up at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style, and at moderate prices. They pledge themselves to spare no pains in trying to please all who may favor them with their patronage.

Also on hand, ready made clothing, such as—

Fine and low priced Dress Coats
Frock and Over Coats
Pantaloons, Vests Shirts, and Drawers

Together with articles suitable for gentlemen's wardrobes generally.

nov 9—3teolf [Globe]

THULES, LACES, MUSLINS, &c.—Just received—

Silk and Wash Thules, assorted
Rich Thread Laces and Edgings
Wrought Muslin and Cambric Edgings and Insertings
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins
Plaid and Striped Muslins
Bishop Lawns
Book and Mull Muslins
Plain and Hemstitched Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs
Long Lawns and Irish Linens
Ladies' Kid and Silk Gloves

Together with a general assortment of new and seasonable goods, for sale low by

RILEY & PEERY,

corner of 5th street, and opposite Centre Market.

nov 9—eo3t

TO LET, the two upper stories of the House adjoining Beers's American Hotel, on Pennsylvania avenue, together with the Bath building. Apply to

J. C. McKELDEN,

nov 9—3taw2w 7th street, near the New Post Office.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—To sail about the 20th of November. The superior coppered ship PIONEER, John G. Graham, master, will sail as above. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to

WM FOWLE & SON,

Alexandria.

Who have for sale said ship's cargo of 20,000 bushels Bright and heavy St. Ubes Salt. nov 8—eoif20N

NEGROES WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to purchase immediately a number of negroes for cash. Persons wishing to sell will find it to their interest to see me before they sell, as I am determined to give the highest prices for likely negroes the New Orleans market will justify. I can at all times be found at William H Williams's establishment, corner of 7th street and Maryland avenue. All communications addressed to me shall receive prompt attention.

oct 7—dtf THOS. WILLIAMS.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers are authorized to sell two very eligible Building lots, on the south side of H street, between 11th and 12th streets, and as an inducement to those wishing to purchase, Railroad orders or Virginia bank notes will be received in payment at par, which the price of the lots are unusually low. Apply early to JOHNSON & CALLAN nov 3—3t

$7,000 for $2.

THIS DAY

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY DRAWS.

$7,000—$1,500—$1,100—$1,000—$933, 3 of $400,—3 of $250—5 of $200, &c.

Tickets only $2—Halves $1—Quarters 50 cents.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, $20
Do do 25 half do 10
Do do 25 quarter do 5 00

For sale by J. G. GREGORY, Managers,

nov 8—2td Next door east of Gadsby's, Washington.

SANTA FE AND THE FAR WEST

FROM THE EVANSVILLE (INDIANA) JOURNAL.

We are permitted by a gentleman residing in the neighboring county of Gibson to take the following extract from a private letter from a friend, dated

SANTA FE, JULY 29, 1841.

I left Vincennes on the 23d April for St. Louis, with a view of ascertaining the object of the visit by the company raising for the Pacific ocean. When I arrived at St. Louis, I found I had to proceed to Independence, the upper county on the Missouri river and adjoining the Indian boundary, four hundred miles further. There I found three different caravans busily recruiting. The Reverend Bishop SMITH, with a caravan to establish a mission amongst the Blackfeet Indians, in the valley of the Columbia river, who left with the caravan to California, by way of the head-waters of the Columbia river, commanded by Col. BARTLETSON and RIOGMA, composed of about ninety persons, male and female. The second to California, composed of about one hundred men and about thirty women and children—the yearly caravan composed of merchants to this city, Chewawa and Senora, composed of about eighty men and forty wagons, loaded with merchandise, &c. The caravans all left between the 8th and 10th May. After ascertaining the object of the California caravan, Governor Boggs and myself having understood positively a caravan was to leave from Santa Fe to join the one by the way of Columbia, raised ten men and agreed to leave in time to overtake the Santa Fe company at or near the Arkansas, but on the evening previous to our departure the Governor's wife was taken unwell, and he was compelled to abandon the adventure. Accordingly, on the 19th May, myself with eight others, with three little wagons loaded with provisions and arms, and three riding mules, left the line of Missouri for the far West.

The Indian-country as far as Council Grove, two hundred miles from the line, is perhaps as fine a tract of country as can be found in the world; there is rather a scarcity of timber, but in soil and water none superior. The Council Grove, as it is called, is the ancient site of once a proud and mighty city. It is situated on the main White river, which here forms a crescent or curve of about nine miles in circumference, and contains more than a hundred mounds, half of which are more than ten times as large as those near Vincennes—those in the centre are in the form of a square, many containing a surface of more than two acres, some in the form of a triangle and others perfectly round. Here the Pawnee, Arapaho, Camanchee, Loupa, and Eutaw Indians, all of whom are at war with each other, meet and smoke the pipe once a year in peace. Every person and the things are sacred for many miles around this peaceful grove. This ceremony has been handed down for many centuries to the red men by their forefathers, and here their chiefs and great men are brought from hundreds of miles around to be interred; one of whom, but a few weeks before we passed, had a proud mound of stones erected to his memory, with a pole painted red and a scalp appended thereto, to show that he had been a great brave. The numerous camps every where to be seen around here, at once convince the traveller that here is the great rendezvous of thousands annually. From thence onward, for four hundred miles, there is nothing to be seen but one eternal desert, without one, even one solitary stick of timber to cheer the eye for thirty days. Nothing here is to be had but buffalo dung to cook the food that is used, but of this the whole prairies are covered, and it is an excellent substitute.

We overtook the caravan in sight of the Arkansas, about four hundred miles from the line of the United States and eight hundred from St. Louis, without trouble by the Indians, and attached ourselves thereto for duty in crossing the river, which is much larger than at the mouth, and always muddy and rolling her quicksands into hard almost every hour, so that fords or crossings are dangerous and uncertain. From the Arkansas river the scarcity of water commences, and even the little to be had is so deeply impregnated with salt, sulphur, &c. that stern necessity alone brings the traveller to the use of it. On the Simerone river there are one or two good springs, at one of which we met of the Arapahoo Indians five hundred warriors, who treated us with a proper friendship, elated with their success ten days before when, in battle, they killed seventy-six Pawnees. We gratified them with encamping on the battle ground, where the unburied bodies were yet almost unbroken. The next day we visited their Lodge, six miles from the battle ground, where we had a full view of savage life in a perfect state of nature; amongst five hundred women and children there were but few that had ever before seen the dress and equipage of the white man.

After leaving these good and friendly Indians, we were cheered in eight or ten days with the far-distant appearance of the Rocky Mountains. From day to day as we approached them, the beauty of the scenery increased, and when within twenty miles the reflection of the sun through the melting snow that eternally crowns their highest peaks is splendid beyond all description. Here the traveller beholds a chain of many hundred, nay, thousands of miles, piled up, as it were, until they reach to heaven, with stone, uncovered with verdure or shrubs of any kind; nothing but the white caps of snow, and the rough and terrific precipice, varied for the eye to behold, until you reach the crossings of Red river, at the foot of the mountain, and here the pine and cedar tree again, on the mountain side and in the valley, greets the eye once more; and here on this plain we had to encounter about three hundred Eutaw warriors, but, after repeated skirmishing, they were fain to retreat, without affecting any damage of consequence. From here to the good town of Bogas we found water, wood, and good cheer. The caravan arrived in this city on the 2d July, all in good health, in less than two months, the quickest trip ever made over the desert.

Now for Santa Fe, or the Holy City. It is situated in a valley 10 miles long, and from 2 to 5 wide, surrounded by immense mountains covered with pine and cedar trees, and affords the most beautiful scene the eye can conceive or mind imagine. Santa Fe is the seat of Government of New Mexico, and is commanded by a Governor General. It is also a military post, port of entry, and depository of all the ancient archives of the neighboring States. The houses are built of raw bricks, two feet long, six inches deep, and 1 foot wide, made with straw and mud, and dried in the sun, and such is the durability that many houses more than two hundred years old are standing and look well; they are only one story high, handsomely whitewashed inside, with dirt floors. Even the palace in which his Excellency resides has no other than a dirt floor, but they are generally covered with carpets; the houses are covered with stones and dirt, and are flat-roofed, perfectly weather proof. The city contains six churches, generally richly fitted out. The population is about eight thousand inhabitants, all rigid Roman Catholics. It is situated on a small branch of the Rio del Norte, and about 14 miles from the main river, which is near the size of the river Wabash at Vincennes.

The ladies, certainly, are far more beautiful in this country than those of the same ranks in America; their jetty black hair, piercing black eyes, slender and delicate frame, with unusual small ankles and feet, together with their gay winning address, make you at once easy and happy in their company. Perhaps no people on earth loves dress and attention more than the Spanish ladies and it may be said of a truth, that their amorous flirtations with the men are matters to boast of amongst themselves. They work but little; the fandango and siesta form the division of time. The fandango is a lascivious dance, partaking in part of the waltz, cotillion, and many amorous movements, and is certainly handsome and amusing. It is the national dance. In this the Governor and most humble citizen move together, and in this consists all their republican boast.

The men are honest—perhaps more so than those of the same class in the United States, proud and vain of their blood—the descendants of the ancient Spaniards of their pure blood—those of the Spaniards and Pueblo Indians, the descendants of their great monarch, Montezuma, doubly more so. The pure blood cannot inherit office here: the present Governor General, and all the officers of State, are of the mixed blood of Montezuma. This has been the case since the year 1836. In that revolution fell the most honorable and beloved of all the native Spaniards in Mexico, and all his family were banished. In the city there is but one officer of justice, the Alcalde, and he has nothing to do.

The commerce of this place is certainly very considerable; and although there is but one gold mine worked here now, and one copper mine, yet the daily receipts afford about six or seven hundred dollars nett. More than from one to two hundred and twenty hands are employed at work. The revolution has set every thing aback here in the mining departments, as they were generally held by natives of old Spain, and accounted forfeits to the General Government after the revolution. This thing will soon be settled, and then the Holy City will appear in all her gaudy plumage again.

I start in two or three days to California. The company consists of about two hundred Americans and Spaniards, to co-operate on the 1st of January, 1842, with the Colombia caravan, at Monteray, on the Bay of San Francisco. We expect the Governor will allow us to settle, and concede to us certain lands, &c.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, who resides near Thoroughfare, Prince William county, Va. on the night of the 14th of August last, SAM, or SAM BALL, who is full six feet high, and stout in proportion, but not fleshy; is very dark or black, aged between fifty and sixty, and when his beard is long, being very black, he has an old appearance; when closely shaved he shows age but little, except that in walking, and particularly when fatigued, he stoops a little, and always in walking or standing one of his feet turns out much more than the other. He took with him the most of his summer and winter clothing, the one consisting of Kerseys, the other pantaloons and roundabouts of home made cotton and wool, of dark gray color, and particularly, he wore away a pair of well made double-soled shoes, with high quarters, not much worn. He is a sensible and well behaved negro, and will, I am sure, tell a plausible story if interrogated. A man belonging to my neighbor, John Graham, went off the same night, which renders it probable they are together, and making for a free State; and it is also probable they have forged free papers from this or some other county of this State.

I will pay the above-named reward to any person who may take him up out of the State of Virginia or District of Columbia, fifty dollars if taken in the District of Columbia, and twenty five if taken in Virginia, except in my own county, and secure him in some jail so that I get him, and all reasonable and necessary charges in addition, if delivered to me at my residence. If taken in my own county, ten dollars.

sept 28—wtf B. B. HARRISON.

GREAT AMERICAN LIFE BOATS.—The proprietors of Francis's Patent having opened a large establishment in the city of New York, are able to supply any demand at short notice. The boat will be forwarded to any part of the Union on a written order to that effect through the post office, stating the *length* of boat required, directed to

mar 8—cpwly JOSEPH FRANCIS & CO., New York.

LOOK AT THIS!—The subscriber wishes to rent for one or more years from the 1st day of January next, the Stone House and lot, in Middleburg, now occupied by Mr. Thomas J. Noland as a tavern. The house is very large and comfortably finished, with a handsome porch in front, three stories high, has about twenty rooms above the basement story. In the basement, there is a bar room and bed-room, good kitchen, closet, servants' room, and cellar. On the premises are a very large and excellent stable, carriage-house, granary, ice-house, meat-house, a well of good water, and an excellent garden. This property has always been considered one among the best stands for a tavern between Staunton and Alexandria; it is situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy regions of country in Virginia, and I have no doubt, if prudently and properly managed, the House, during the Summer months, would be filled with people from the South seeking for health.

Those wishing to rent will please view the property and make early application. NOBLE BEVERIDGE,

aug 8—cptf Middleburg, Virginia.

ANY ONE OF THREE VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—I am desirous to sell any one of my three farms, all of which lie in as healthy a region as any in Virginia.

"SOLDIER'S REST" is in Orange county, on the Rapid Ann river, a short distance below the Raccoon Ford, and about thirty miles from Fredericksburg. It contains 825 acres, between 500 and 600 of which are cleared. The land is well timbered and situated. This farm, at the recent assessment, was valued higher, by a sworn officer, than any tract of land in Orange county. It has a large dwelling house with 8 rooms and usual out buildings.

"SLATE HILL," just opposite Soldier's Rest, in Culpeper county, is still more valuable. It contains about 700 acres of land, between 300 and 400 of which are cleared, and 170 acres of the cleared land first-rate low grounds. The woodland is well timbered, and much of it would produce fine tobacco. It has a small two-story dwelling house, &c. on it.

"THE HORSE SHOE" lies in the bend of the Robinson river, Culpeper county, near the mills of Mr. H. T. Willis, and within about five miles of Orange Court-house. It contains 880 acres, 460 of which are cleared; one-half, at least, of the cleared land is fine low grounds, and the hill-land scarcely less valuable. This farm and Mr William E. Glassel's, I have understood, were, under the old assessment, valued at the same price, and higher than any other land in the county of Culpeper, which then embraced Rapahannock. This farm has a small dwelling house, &c.

The said three tracts of land are in a good state of improvement and clover and plaster act finely upon them. They are now in a condition to bring abundant crops of corn, wheat, tobacco, &c. and are well adapted to grass. Such a selection of valuable lands is rarely offered to those who may seek an investment in real estate.

More particular information may be had by reference to Jeremiah Morton, Esq. who will be in Richmond until the 20th of April, and after that period on his farm adjoining "The Horse Shoe," or by letter addressed to me. GEORGE MORTON,

ap 24—cptf Raccoon Ford P. O. Culpeper county, Va.

JAMES PHALEN & CO. Managers' office Washington city.

R. FRANCE, AGENT FOR THE MANAGERS

SPLENDID LOTTERIES FOR NOVEMBER.

$20,000, 10 of $1,500, 10 of $1,200, 10 of $1,000.

POKOMOKE RIVER LOTTERY, Class 140,

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. November 11.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	1 prize of	$2,000		
1 do	6,000	10 prizes of	1,500		
1 do	2,600	10 do	1,200		
1 do	2,148	10 do	1,000		

&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets $55

Do do 25 halves 28 50

Do do 25 quarters 13 25

RHODE ISLAND LOTTERY, Class 201,

For the benefit of Public Schools, to be drawn November 20.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of $30,000		1 prize of	2,000
1 do	10,000	1 do	1,700
1 do	6,000	25 prizes of	1,000
1 do	5,000	25 do	500
1 do	4,000	25 do	300
1 do	2,500	200 do	200, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50—Eighths $1 25.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes $130

Do do 25 halves 65

Do do 25 quarters 32 50

Do do 25 eighths 16 25

POKOMOKE RIVER LOTTERY, Class 146,

To be drawn November 25

$20,000—100 prizes of $1,000—100 of $500.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	100 prizes of	$1,000
1 do	5,000	100 do	500
1 do	3,000	100 do	100
1 do	1,700	&c.	&c.

Tickets only $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25.

Certificates of packages of 30 wholes, $80

Do do 30 halves, 40

Do do 30 quarters, 20

RHODE ISLAND LOTTERY, Class 207,

For the benefit of Public Schools, to be drawn November 27.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$30,000	1 prize of	$2,500
1 do of	10,000	1 do of	2,220
1 do of	6,000	20 prizes of	1,000
1 do of	5,000	40 do of	500
1 do of	4,000	40 do of	400
1 do of	3,000	170 do of	300

Tickets $10—Halves, $5—Quarters $2 50—Eighths $1 25.

Certificates of packages of 29 wholes $130

Do do 26 halves 66

Do do 26 quarters 32 60

Do do 26 eighths 16 25

☞ All orders from a distance will meet with prompt and confidential attention, and the drawing sent as soon as received.

Address R. FRANCE,

oct 18—3taw3wcp Agent for the Managers.

LAW SCHOOL, Attached to Marshall College.—This department is under the direction of Judge THOMSON, President Judge of the District, and Professor of Law in the Institution. His mode of instruction is not by delivering regular lectures to the students. The science of Law is too abstract, and too much an object of memory to be successfully taught by lectures. The young gentlemen are required to study the best elementary writers, referring, when necessary to enable them to acquire a full knowledge of the subject, to the original authorities. As they progress, the great leading cases on every important subject are pointed out, and they are required to make themselves familiar with them. They are examined at least twice a week, and sometimes more frequently, except when Judge Thomson is absent on the circuit, or occupied in court. In these examinations every thing they have read is carefully brought under review; what they have passed over negligently is recalled and imprinted upon their memory; what has not been understood is fully explained; differences between the laws of England and this country are pointed out, and such information communicated, in a plain and familiar manner, as cannot readily be obtained from books. They are also required to devote part of their time to composition, either in making abridgments of important chapters of the elementary treatises they are reading, or in preparing opinions, in cases in the Moot Court, which have been argued, and the law upon the several points declared, so as to enable them to come to sound conclusions. This is considered one of the most important exercises in the school. There is no mental discipline so effectual to induce a student to acquire a full and accurate knowledge of any subject, as the labor of arranging his thoughts in relation to it, and committing them to writing in logical form.

In the Moot Court the pleadings are made up by the students, in fictitious causes, with the strictest regard to legal accuracy. In the argument of these cases, while they are required to look extensively into the authorities, to prevent them from becoming mere case lawyers, great care is taken to induce them thoroughly to study and fully to comprehend the elementary principles involved.

The course of study embraces not only the principles, but the practice of the profession—every thing necessary to a full preparation for admission to the bar.

The period of study is regulated by the rules of court. When the student is under the age of twenty one, and not a graduate of any college, he is required to study three years. If above that age, or a graduate of some respectable college, two years. He cannot, however, be admitted, whatever his period of study be, until he has arrived at the age of twenty-one.

Upon a final and satisfactory examination, the degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred by Marshall College.

Terms of instruction $75 per year, payable half yearly in advance.

The use of Judge Thomson's Law Library, Text Books, Stationery, and Library Rooms, is furnished to students without additional charge.

The Law School is kept in Chambersburg, a handsome inland town on the southern side of the State of Pennsylvania, the seat of justice of Franklin county, containing about 5,000 inhabitants from which daily communication can be had to the East by the railroad now completed from Philadelphia to this place. Genteel boarding can be had for $2 or $2 50 per week.

Marshall College is situate in Mercersburg, in the same county.

Nov 2—1amcp

JOSIAH J. CROSBY & J. S. JONES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

aug 18—w1ycp Montgomery county Texas

DAVID J. BURR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, RICHMOND, VA.

Will attend the Courts of Richmond city and Henrico county.

oct 21—6tcp

DAVID CLARK,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant and General Agent,

BLOOMINGTON, MUSCATINE COUNTY, IOWA TERRITORY,

Gives particular and personal attention to sales on commission, special purchases of produce, and investments in real estate in any part of the Territory.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. S. WHITE, United States Senate.
H. S. LANE, House of Representatives.
DAVID WALLACE, do
Messrs. GRIGG & ELLIOTT, Philadelphia.
I. W. BURBRIDGE & Co., Pittsburgh.
Mr. WALLACE SIBBESON, New Orleans.

july 30—w6m

PRYOR & FISHER,
Attorneys at Law,

WETUMPKA, ALA.

They practise in the State Courts at Montgomery and in the adjoining counties, and in the United States Courts at Tuscaloosa and Mobile. They attend to the collection and adjustment of claims in all the counties of South and Middle Alabama.

REFER TO

Messrs. Kemp & Buckey, Baltimore.
Thomas Elmes & Sons, Philadelphia.
Collins, Keese & Co. }
Doremus, Suydam & Nixon, } New York.
Perkins, Hopkins & White, }
Walker, Emerson & Co. Boston.

may 20—w1ycp

In Prince George's County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, October Term, 1841.

Robert Wright vs. Tyler Wilson.

THE object of the bill filed in this case is to enjoin the execution of a judgment rendered by Prince George's county court, at April term, 1833, in favor of the defendant against the plaintiff. The bill states that a certain Joseph Kent, late of said county, being about to visit Arkansas, and much in want of money, applied to the plaintiff to aid him in procuring him a loan of two thousand dollars, which sum he did procure from the defendant, and paid to the said Kent, first having drawn his note for two thousand three hundred dollars, payable to the said Kent, which the said Kent endorsed over to the defendant, who refused to let him (the said Kent) have the said sum of two thousand dollars upon any other terms. That said defendant, at the time of said loan, agreed to hold the said Kent solely responsible for the said two thousand three hundred dollars, notwithstanding which he has instituted suit on said note against the plaintiff, obtained judgment thereon for the whole amount thereof, and issued an execution of *fi. fa.*, which has been laid upon all the property of the plaintiff, which has been advertised for sale by the sheriff of the county aforesaid. The bill further charges that the defendant has likewise instituted suit against the administrator of said Kent on said note, and obtained judgment for his proportion of the assets of the said Kent, and has likewise been allowed, by the Chancellor of Maryland, his proportion of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the said Kent, which proportion he can receive at any time. That the plaintiff, at the time of the rendition of said judgment, could not make the defence of usury, or other defence thereto, as the terms of the contract upon which said money was loaned were known alone to the plaintiff and defendant. The bill further alleges that said contract of loan is usurious and void, and that the plaintiff offers to bring into this court, to be paid to the defendant, whatever sum may be due from him on said note, after said usurious interest shall have been abated, and he shall have been credited with defendant's proportions of the real and personal estate of the said Kent. The bill also alleges that the said judgment at law, against complainant, was rendered in violation of the agreement to look to and hold the said Kent solely answerable for said note, and prays that the said judgment may be perpetually enjoined, and for general relief. That the said defendant resides out of the State of Maryland, in the State of Kentucky.

It is therefore, this 20th day of October, 1841, by Prince George's county court, sitting as a court of equity, ordered that notice be given to the said absent defendant of the substance and object of this bill, warning him to be and appear in their court, either in person or by solicitor, on or before the first Monday in April next, and answer the same, provided a copy of this order be published in the National Intelligencer once a week for four weeks before the first Monday in December next; otherwise a decree will pass as prayed. EDMUND KEY.

True copy. Test: JOHN B. BROOKE,

nov 6—w4t Clerk of P. G. C. C.

Prince George's County Court, as a Court of Equity.

Stanislaus Blanford and others versus the Heirs of Henry Blanford.

THE object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for a sale of the land left by Joseph Blanford, for the purpose of distributing the proceeds among his heirs at law. The bill states [illegible]

CLEM DORSEY.

True copy. JOHN B. BROOKE

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—[illegible]

J. W. B.

sept 25—wtf

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Medical Department.—Session 1841–'42.—[illegible]

Practice and Theory of Medicine—By NATHANIEL CHAPMAN, M. D.

Chemistry—By ROBERT HARE, M. D.

Surgery—By WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D.

Anatomy—By WILLIAM E. HORNER, M. D.

Institutes of Medicine—By SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy—By GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D.

Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children—By HUGH L. HODGE, M. D.

[illegible]

aug 30—3tawNov15

ARKANSAS LAND AGENCY.—In compliance with the urgent solicitations of several of my former employers in that line, I have determined to resume the LAND AGENCY BUSINESS, and now offer my services to all persons owning lands in Arkansas, as an agent to pay taxes, redeem lands, record deeds, procure information in relation to the quality, value, and local advantages of lands in any part of the State, or any other business connected with a GENERAL LAND AGENCY.

From a residence in Arkansas of nearly 22 years, during about 18 of which I have formerly had considerable experience as a Land Agent, and some pretensions to business habits, I flatter myself that I shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may intrust their business to me. As it is my intention to make *no advances of money*, under any circumstances, it will be expected that all who commit their business to me will accompany their orders with a sufficient amount to meet all disbursements that may be required. Remittances may be made (at the risk of the writers) in notes of, or certificates of deposits in, any solvent banks in the United States.

All communications (*post paid*) addressed to me at *Little Rock, Arkansas*, will meet with prompt attention, if accompanied by a $5 note as an evidence that the writer is willing to pay for the services he may wish me to render.

Refer to Hon. A. R. SEVIER and Hon. W. S. FULTON, Senators, and Hon. E. CROSS, Representative, in Congress from Arkansas.

july 10—1aw6m WM. E. WOODRUFF.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber having removed to Tallahassee, Florida, offers for sale his dwelling house in Aldie, Loudoun county Virginia, with its appurtenances, now occupied by William S. Ish, Esq. and about 1600 acres of land adjoining or near it. Of those lands 330 acres lie in and adjacent to Aldie and have more than 80 acres in wood.

The dwelling house contains fourteen rooms, is of brick, and has two porticos, one 40 feet in length. The out houses comprehend a Green house well stocked with tropical fruits and other exotics, with rooms for servants in the rear. A stable, carriage-house, dairy, meat house, wash and bathing house, and large shelters for cattle. A brick wall seven feet high separates for a considerable distance the pleasure grounds and garden from the main street of Aldie, and the passage through it is by three cut stone arched gateways surmounted by a brick cornice resting upon and flanked by two porter's lodges.

Of the other lands, comprehending near 1,000 acres, a large portion of what is cleared has been in grass for several years, with a view to the conversion of the entire estate into a dairy and grazing farm, for which, being well wooded and watered, it is well adapted.

The grounds near the house are covered with a great variety of native and imported trees, and besides a spacious fish pond, a cistern, stocked with gold and silver fish, collect an abundant supply of excellent water from the neighboring mountain, whence it has been conducted by pipes under ground for many years.

The village of Aldie is situated 24 miles from Alexandria, and 37 from Washington, on the Turnpike leading from both to Winchester and Parkersburg in Virginia, and lines of stages daily pass through it, so that the traveller who leaves New York at 8 in the morning can reach Aldie at the same hour on the day ensuing, after resting in Alexandria. Any person desirous to see this property may do so by calling on Mr. Ish, its present occupant, who will show it, or on Col. Hamilton Rogers, who resides near it, and who is authorized to make known the terms of sale, which will be found to be accommodating to the purchaser, on his paying part of the consideration in hand, and giving ample security for the punctual payment of the residue when due. Persons wishing to make inquiries by letter will address Col. Hamilton Rogers, Middleburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, or Theodore S. Garnett, Loretto, Essex county, Virginia.

june 29—eo6w&wtf CHARLES F. MERCER.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers on the 24th inst. two negro men HENRY NAILOR, a dark copper color, 5 feet 8 or 7 inches high, square built, very talkative, and rather sprightly; has holes in his ears, and sometimes has rings in them; he has a bald spot on one side of his head about the size of a half-dollar; has a scar on one or both of his hands, and thumb a little contracted, aged between 22 and 23 years. His clothing, as far as recollected, is a white jeans coat, and pantaloons of the same, and a pair of nankeen pantaloons. JACOB, a dark black, of the ordinary size, rather stout built, prominent eyes, and of pleasant appearance, has holes in his ears, and sometimes wears rings. His clothing not recollected. We will give the reward of fifty dollars, if apprehended in the State of Virginia, for each of them, and the above reward of two hundred dollars if taken up out of the State, and secured so that we get them again. There is no doubt but that they have made for some free State. [illegible]

JOSHUA HUTCHISON.
THOMAS W. LEE.

july 31—wtf

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—[illegible]

VALUABLE VIRGINIA LANDS FOR SALE.—[illegible]

IMPROVED PATENT PUMP, For Wells, Cisterns, Cellars, Ships, &c.—[illegible]

CHANCERY SALE.—[illegible]

JOHN T. DONALDSON, Trustee.

FOR SALE.—[illegible]

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75 DOLLARS REWARD.—[illegible]

T. C. WILSON,

aug 25—dtf

AMERICAN CROWN WINDOW GLASS, manufactured in the villages of Redford, county of Clinton, and State of New York.—[illegible]

LANE, CORNING, & SUYDAM,

sept 23—wfm New York.

NEGROES WANTED.—[illegible]

PUBLIC SALE.—[illegible]

EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND WATER POWER, IN LOWER VIRGINIA, FOR SALE.—[illegible]

LAND FOR SALE.—[illegible]

CHARLES B. CALVERT.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—[illegible]

WILLIAM G. SANDERS

FOR SALE.—[illegible]

ARUNDEL SMITH.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.—[illegible]

JOHN W. CROCKETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

[illegible]

WANTED.—[illegible]

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ADJOINING the City of Raleigh, N. C. for sale at Public Auction.—[illegible]

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—[illegible]

JOHN MITCHELL.

THOMAS T. BOULDIN & WILLIAM T. YANCEY,
Attorneys at Law,
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA,

[illegible]

BEDFORD FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HENRY BEDINGER, Jr.

REMOVAL.—CARTER'S HOTEL, (the White House), Charlestown, Va.—[illegible]

FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES OF SWAMP LAND FOR SALE.—[illegible]

PATENT SILK MACHINERY.—[illegible]

There is a gentleman in this city who will be happy to show it to any person calling upon him, who says it works well, and answers the intended purposes admirably. I have also one or two at my establishment in Louisiana Avenue.

Persons wishing to purchase Machines, or Rights, for any of the United States, towns, or county, will please address, post paid, "D. W., Agent," care of J. H. T. Werner, silk machinist, Washington City.

N. B. Good Cocoons will be taken in payment for single Rights. An industrious young woman desirous of learning the silk business will please call as above, where she will hear of a very advantageous situation. oct 15—d1tcp1m

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SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR NOVEMBER.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

On Saturday, November 13, the

VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY,

Class N, for 1841,

Will be drawn at Alexandria, Va.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 prize of	$30,000	1 prize of	$3,000
1 do	10,000	1 do	2,000
1 do	5,000	1 do	1,817

100 prizes of 1,000 dollars!

&c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes $130

Do do 25 halves 65

Do do 25 quarters 32 50

50,000 dollars.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 10 for 1841

To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, the 20th of November, 1841.

15 drawn Nos. in each package of 26 tickets.

Containing the following

GRAND PRIZES.

1 prize of	$50,000	50 prizes of	$1,000
1 do	20,000	62 do	500
1 do	10,000	50 do	400
1 do	6,000	100 do	250
1 do	4,277	190 do	200
8 prizes of	3,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1.87

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes $190

Do do 26 halves 95

Do do 26 quarters 47 50

Do do 26 eighths 23 75

40,000 dollars.

VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY,

Class P, for 1841,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, November 27.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of	$40,000	10 prizes of	$1,500
1 do	10,000	20 do	1,000
1 do	6,737	20 do	500
2 prizes of	5,000	40 do	300
6 do	3,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes $130

Do do 25 halves 65

Do do 25 quarters 32 50

For tickets and shares or certificates of packages in the above splendid lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO. Managers,
Washington city.

☞ Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above. oct 26—2aw3wd&cpif